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Algeria	6.00 Dn	Israel	15.49 NIS	Norway	6.00 NOK
Austria	17.5 S	Italy	1,000 Lira	Denmark	0.70 Dkr
Bahamas	0.50 Dn	Jordan	450 Fd	Portugal	200 Esc
Belgium	37.8 F	Kuwait	1,000 Dn	Qatar	6.50 Bhd
Canada	0.50 Cdn	Laos	200 Fd	Rep. of Iceland	80 Fd
Ceylon	0.50 Lk	Lebanon	0.45 L	Saudi Arabia	0.02 R
Denmark	7.00 Dkr	Libya	1.00 Dn	Spain	90 Ptas
Egypt	100 P	Luxembourg	36 L.F.	Sweden	6.00 Skr
Finland	6.00 Fm	Malaysia	1.00 M	Switzerland	2.00 Sfr
France	5.00 F	Mexico	20 Cnt	Taiwan	2.00 N.T.
Germany	2.20 D.M.	Netherlands	2.50 Fl.	Turkey	1.50 TL
Ghana	0.40 Cedi	Norway	6.00 NOK	U.A.E.	2.00 Dirham
Greece	160 Dr.	Poland	100 Zloty	U.S.	1.00 D.
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U.S. vs. Qadhafi: Test of Wills in Chad War

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials have indicated that they regard the conflict in Chad as a major test of wills with Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader.
They assert that Colonel Qadhafi has made no effort to disguise his plan of controlling Chad and eventually unifying all of Africa's Moslems under the Libyan banner.
Because of the Libyan leader's declared goal of a Greater Islamic State and his disdain for the independent African states created from former European colonies, the situation in Chad is deemed very serious by the administration.
Officials said Thursday that if Colonel Qadhafi, working through Goukouni Oueddei, former president of Chad, was able to overthrow the government of Hissene Habre, it was likely to cause problems for such countries as Sudan, Niger, Nigeria, Egypt, Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Senegal, all of which are pro-Western and all of which, in varying degrees, feel threatened by Libya.
There is a pause in the fighting now, but U.S. officials said that Libya, having helped Chadian rebels seize about half the country, was rushing in additional forces for a possible new offensive aimed at the capital of Ndjameña.
"I guess you could say we are coming to a crunch," an administration official said. "Qadhafi may try to push on further south, or he might be planning to partition Chad and avoid a battle with the French, but even that would be unacceptable to us and to everybody else since that would permanently destabilize Chad and put Libyan troops right on the western borders of the Sudan."
"American policy is for Libya to get out of Chad," he said. "The Libyans should not be in Chad. We have to show the Libyans they cannot win in Chad. We also

have to do what we can to get the Africans united in pressing Qadhafi out."
Colonel Qadhafi has sent troops into Chad before, but each time was prevailed upon to withdraw. In 1981, by an ironic twist, Mr. Goukouni, who then was president of Chad and who had invited the Libyans into Chad, asked him to pull his forces out. Mr. Goukouni lost out several months later in a power struggle with Mr. Habre.
The United States had backed Mr. Habre with Central Intelligence Agency funds when he was operating out of Sudan and when Libyan forces were in Chad. But when the Libyans left, the United States urged Mr. Habre last year not to continue his civil war with Mr. Goukouni but to work instead toward unifying Chad, a senior administration official said. Mr. Habre rejected the advice.
Mr. Goukouni then fled Chad and made his way to Libya once again to seek help from Colonel Qadhafi. In interpreting Colonel Qadhafi's intentions in Chad, experts on Libya begin with his "Green Book," which sets forth the revolutionary ideology that Colonel Qadhafi calls the "Third Universal Theory." He advocates a restructured world, and that has explained Libya's backing of subversive or revolutionary and terrorist groups in such diverse places as Latin America, Northern Ireland and the Philippines, officials said.
He has placed his emphasis, however, on Africa, particularly on the Sahel belt that cuts across the continent, where more than half the population is Moslem. In Chad, for instance, 50 percent of the population is estimated to be Moslem, the rest Christian or tribal. In Niger, Moslems make up 85 percent of the population; in the Sudan, 60 percent.
"As Qadhafi sees it, since the Arabs are already

spiritually united through the Koran, there is a connection between Arab unity and Islam," a Nigerian scholar, Oye Ogunbadejo, wrote in the current issue of International Security, a journal published at Harvard University. "Only the artificial political boundaries, created by the former colonial powers, and the reactionary regimes in the Arab states prevent the realization of total unity."
Colonel Qadhafi has been accused of financing or directing subversive plots in such varied countries as Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Egypt, Tunisia, Ghana, Upper Volta, Nigeria, Gambia, Somalia, Senegal and Mali. He has also been accused by the United States of sending assassination teams abroad and of providing haven for many known terrorists, including the plotters of the 1972 Munich Olympics killings.
The Reagan administration, from the start, has singled out Colonel Qadhafi for special attention. It has severed relations with Libya and banned the import of oil from there.
Mr. Ogunbadejo and others have said that given the discontent inside of Libya, the signs of occasional mutiny in Colonel Qadhafi's 55,000-man army and his \$13-billion arsenal, the Libyan leader seems almost eager to embark on foreign adventures.
Although France is also concerned about Libya's moves in Africa, it has refused, in part for economic reasons, to treat Colonel Qadhafi as a pariah. It buys oil from Libya and argues that it is important to keep lines of communication open with the Libyans.
President François Mitterrand has also sought to distance his policy toward Chad from Washington's. But U.S. officials in the White House, Pentagon and State Department said Thursday that U.S. and French policy has been closely coordinated.
A State Department official said: "I can't remember a crisis with better consultation between Paris and Washington. Mitterrand's problem is that it is a test of French policy not to be seen marching arm in arm with America."



Colonel Moamer Qadhafi

Troops Are Sent To West Nigeria In Voter Clashes

By John de St. Jorre
Washington Post Service
KADUNA, Nigeria — Police and army reinforcements are being moved into two western Nigerian states to counter a wave of violence in which more than 80 persons have been killed in disputes over gubernatorial elections.
President Shagari's federal government has relied on local police to quell the disturbances. But government sources in Kaduna say he will not hesitate to declare a state of emergency and use the army if the situation worsens.
[In the first official reaction to the violence, a statement released by President Shagari's office condemned "wanton acts of arson and thuggery," which it said were incited by leading politicians. The Associated Press reported from Lagos, the capital.]
The violence erupted a week ago in the states of Oyo and Ondo, where the Yoruba tribe is dominant, after incumbent governors were defeated by opponents belonging to Mr. Shagari's party, the National Party of Nigeria. That party has won 13 of the 19 state elections. The governors alleged vote-rigging and intimidation, and their supporters took to the streets.
A wave of arson and killing swept through some of the main towns despite curfews and police action. In Akure, the capital of Ondo state, the Federal Electoral Commission's office was burned down and fatalities included several leading members of Mr. Shagari's party. One of the leaders reportedly was set on fire outside his house by political opponents. The death toll, according to the police, reached 82.
In contrast to the peaceful conduct of the presidential elections two weeks ago that gave President Shagari a second four-year term in office, many of the gubernatorial elections have been accompanied by controversy and violence.
In the north, a calculated show of force — by the immobile police in the big cities of Kano and Kaduna and by army units guarding key buildings — has resulted in quiet.
The most serious trouble has been in Oyo and Ondo in the Yoruba west and in Anambra, one of the two Ibo-dominated eastern states, where a close race resulted in the

Soviet Youth, 'Not Afraid,' Goes Home

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — A Soviet diplomat's 16-year-old son, who was thought to have run away from his parents in order to stay in the United States, returned to Moscow on Friday insisting he was "not afraid" to come home. The Soviet Union formally protested the U.S. intervention in his case as a violation of diplomatic immunity.
Smiling broadly, Andrei V. Berzhkov and his father, Valentin, a first secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, met briefly with U.S. reporters as they arrived.
"I'm very glad to be back," the boy said. Asked if he was pleased to leave the United States, he said, "Yes, glad to leave."
Within an hour of the Berzhkovs' arrival, the official news agency Tass said the Foreign Ministry had told the U.S. Embassy, "The government of the United States has grossly violated its own commitments under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations by its actions" toward the Berzhkovs.
The Russians said the family had been "outside [the] jurisdiction" of the United States — a critical reference to the U.S. refusal to allow the Berzhkovs to leave until Andrei (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

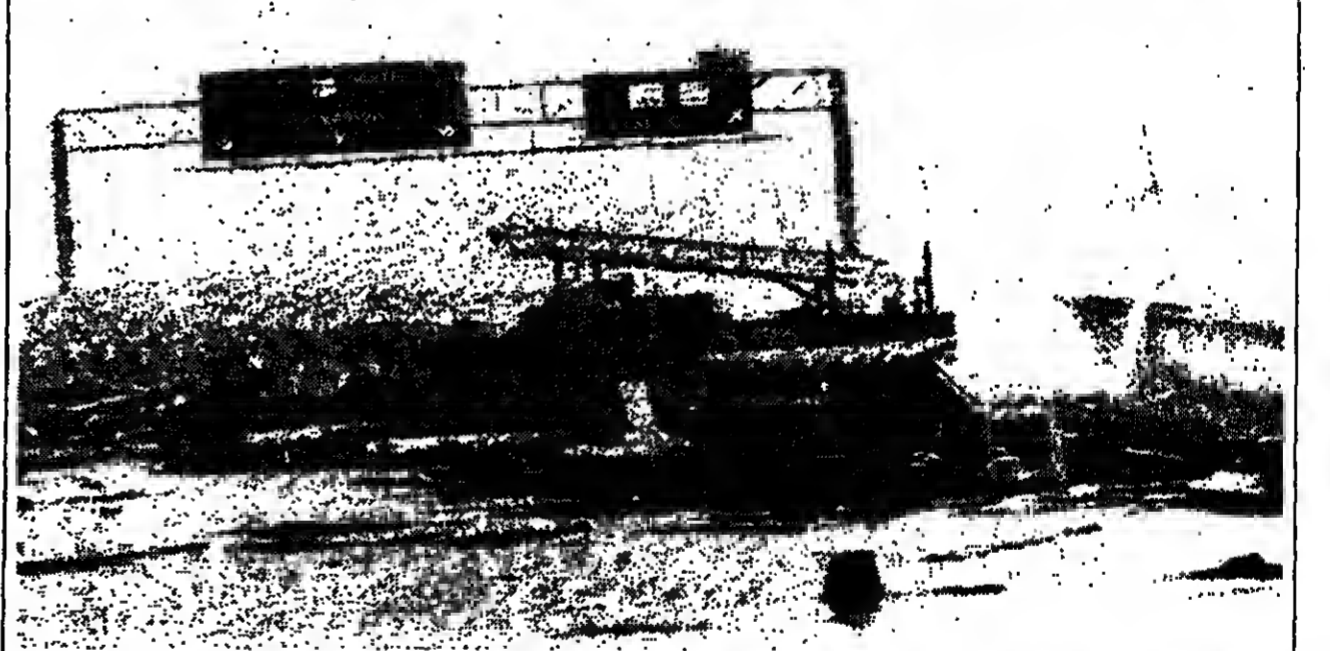


Flanked by his parents, Andrei V. Berzhkov arrives at Dulles International Airport near Washington to fly home.

Marine General, an Africa Veteran, Named to Command French in Chad

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NDJAMENA, Chad — The French government named one of its most experienced marine paratroopers Friday to take command of the French forces deployed in Chad.
Brigadier General Jean Poli, 54, a veteran of the Algerian War, will take overall command of Operation Manta, which has been described as the biggest show of military force by France in more than 20 years.
General Poli also served in Djibouti and as a military adviser in Zaire. He will replace Colonel Bernard Mennetier, who has been described as the biggest show of military force by France in more than 20 years.
General Poli will be in charge of setting up a line of French strongpoints to deter an attack across the Chad government's defensive line on the 15th parallel and with reorganizing, rearming and retraining President Hissene Habre's 4,000-man army.
There are more than 1,000 French troops in Chad, with reserves stationed in the Central African Republic to the south, and more than 2,000 Zairian troops in support of Mr. Habre's government.
Military sources quoted by news agencies have said that France will also send fighter aircraft to Ndjamena, Chad's capital.
The French planes would join

three Mirage-5 planes of the Zaire Air Force, which has provided air cover for Ndjamena since early this month. Chad has no air force of its own.
A high-ranking French military source refused to confirm or deny that the planes would be sent or that they would be landing Friday or Saturday in Ndjamena. The Washington Post reported.
United Press International reported from Ndjamena that Major Yves Veroneau said a squadron of French Jaguars "will arrive in Ndjamena soon, for a few hours, perhaps a few days." He denied that Mirage jets were being sent.
France did not want to commit the planes until an anti-aircraft missile system had been installed around Ndjamena. "The system is now in place," said a military source quoted by The Washington Post.
There has been a weeklong halt in the fighting in Chad, the first since



HURRICANE'S AFTERMATH — The storm designated Alicia littered the Houston-to-Galveston highway with boats and debris. The hurricane left at least six persons dead and millions of dollars in damage. Page 3.

Elderly Earn More Per Capita Than U.S. Average

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A new census study shows the elderly in the United States are much better off than previously believed and, in fact, better off than the average American. Their per-capita after-tax income was \$6,300 in 1980, compared with \$5,964 for the population as a whole.
That is the most striking finding from a Census Bureau survey of 63,000 households that for the first time provides authoritative breakdowns of before-tax and after-tax income of Americans by age, race, household size and structure, and assorted other factors.
The survey counted only cash income, not noncash benefits such as Medicare, Medicaid and food stamps. It also counted only federal and state income taxes, Social Security taxes and property taxes; sales taxes were left out.
The average 1980 income of all households before taxes was \$21,063. After paying \$4,791 in taxes — mostly federal income tax — the average household ended up with \$16,272, or almost 23 percent less.
Households headed by people 65 and over had average before-tax incomes of \$12,628 and appeared to be poorer than any other age group.
But, largely because Social Security benefits are tax-exempt, elderly households have a lower tax rate (13 percent) than any other age group. Elderly households also contain only 1.74 persons on average, compared with an average of 2.73 persons for the nation as a whole.
Thus, when the Census Bureau converted before-tax income per household into after-tax income per capita, the elderly moved up sharply. At \$6,300, their disposable per-capita income was higher than for all groups with heads of household less than 50 years old, only about \$350 below the level for households headed by persons 50 to 54 years old and around their peak earning years, and well behind only those in the 55-59 and 60-64 age categories, for which the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



An Israeli soldier inspects a fortified trench built above Lebanon's Awali River in preparation for a troop pullback.

Israeli Troops Digging In to Redraw Front Line in Lebanon

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service
DIR EL HAROU, Lebanon — Amid great swirls of dust hundreds of feet above the Awali River, the Israeli Army is digging in to new defensive positions for an open-ended occupation of southern Lebanon.
The tranquility of this mountain village is shattered daily by the sound of Israeli tractors removing tons of dirt and rocks from the side of the mountain and loading them into trucks that carry them slowly to the top. There, an army observation post is gradually taking shape.
Israeli soldiers soon will have a commanding and protected view of the narrow gorge where the Awali flows. They will also be able to watch the red-roofed Christian monasteries north of the river and the string of mountains known as the Chuf that runs north, disappearing in clouds and haze.
There will be several such observation posts along the new Israeli line, as well as larger army bases to supply them and serve as strongholds. Roads are being built and materials are being stockpiled nearby. Israeli trucks are hauling nonessential equipment from the current front line to behind the new Awali line.
The Israelis call it "redeployment," a pullback of forces from the southern outskirts of Beirut, the Beirut-Damascus highway and the Chuf mountains. Army officials say it will cost about \$30 million, on top of the estimated \$1 million a day it is costing Israel to maintain its army in Lebanon.
The army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levy, announced this week that the withdrawal from about 370 square miles (956 square kilometers) of territory held by the Israelis would take place "in a matter of days," instead of in the fall. Other military officials say withdrawal is expected before the end of the month.
General Levy also said the pullback would be accomplished in a single swift movement.
In disclosing the plans, General Levy clearly hoped to press the Lebanese government into reaching an agreement to end the fighting between Christian and Druze militias in the Chuf mountains before the Israeli withdrawal and leave the problem to the Lebanese army.
Israeli Army officers have escorted dozens of journalists along the new Awali line, showing them the outposts and bases that are under construction, to emphasize that time is running out.
But Israeli officers indicate little hope of a cease-fire between the Christians and Druze and little faith in the ability of the Lebanese Army to take over.
There has been no coordination with the Lebanese up to this point, A car bomb placed outside a Tripoli, Lebanon. Page 2.
an officer said, "so it was decided to change the approach and prepare for the worst contingency where we have to withdraw quickly, all in one step."
"It is not the best redeployment plan," the officer said, "but it is the best one we have."
According to the Israelis, the pullback should take little more than a day. They already are moving all but the most essential equipment south of the Awali, and they are not planning to leave anything behind when the front line troops move.
"What can be dismantled will be," a military official said. "What can't be will be blown up."
It was clear from a daylong, army-conducted tour of the Awali

line that the outposts and bases will be far from completed if the Israeli trick to the accelerated withdrawal schedule. Military officials said the facilities would be completed by October or November, before winter in the mountains.
About three miles north of Sidon along the Mediterranean coast, at a point known as Bouxata, a main Israeli base is taking shape. Across the hilltop there the Israelis have placed hundreds of yards of corrugated iron strips in a zigzag pattern to form a four-foot (1.2-meter) deep trench.
Nearby, heavy equipment is being used to construct a helicopter landing pad, while at another spot dozens of large containers that are carried on flatbed trucks stand ready for use as living quarters, offices and storage facilities.
Bouxata is typical of the Israeli bases and outposts in that it commands the high ground. Viewed from the trench on the hill, Sidon stretches along the coast to the south and there is a clear line of sight of the bridge where the coastal highway crosses the Awali.
The Israelis say Bouxata will also likely be the most troublesome of the Awali line bases, in part because it overlooks the most heavily traveled north-south crossing point along the new Israeli front. Beneath the base, the rugged landscape is thick with groves of fruit trees, difficult terrain to prevent infiltration by guerrillas.
At Bouxata and elsewhere, it will not be enough for the Israelis to sit in their bases and lookout points. They will have to patrol the river gorge on foot to protect the security zone south of the Awali.
According to official army calculations, the withdrawal will shorten the line across central Lebanon that the Israelis hold by less than five miles (eight kilometers). They will still have a front of more than 60 miles to patrol, leading Israeli officers from General Levy down to warn that the pullback will provide no "miracle" solution to the casualties the Israelis have suffered in Lebanon.
That point was underscored Wednesday night when a rocket fired near Marjayoun far south of the Awali line killed an Israeli soldier and wounded three others. But, as General Levy also said this week in Tel Aviv, the withdrawal will help calm public clamoring in Israel to do something because of the casualties.
It will also get the Israelis out of the Christian-Druze crossfire in the Chuf.

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■ Portugal's first museum of modern art has opened to raves, after years of buying, building and controversy. Page 5.

Car Bomb Wrecks a Hospital In Lebanon; 1 Dead, 19 Hurt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — A car bomb exploded Friday outside a private hospital in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli, killing one person and wounding at least 19, including patients, a police spokesman said.

In another development, Beirut's leading Moslem leftist organization, the Murabitoun, said it was ready to take up arms to redress what it described as an imbalance with heavily armed Christian Phalangist militias.

The two incidents undermined the fear that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the mountains east of Beirut could touch off new sectarian violence unless Christians and Moslems made peace.

The wounded in the bombing, some of whom were in serious condition, were taken to nearby hospitals for treatment. The Phalangist radio said there were 25 casualties, including some killed. There was no confirmation of the report.

"The explosion was caused by a bomb, which was concealed in a car," the state-run National News Agency said. "The building was severely damaged."

The device was placed near the headquarters of one of Tripoli's many warring factions, the October 24 Movement, which opposes the presence of Syrian troops in northern Lebanon.

Tripoli, which is 42 miles (67 kilometers) north of Beirut, has been the scene of recurring fighting between the city's pro-Syrian, pro-Iraqi, pro-Libyan, Moslem fundamentalist and Communist-oriented militia groups. A car bomb placed outside a mosque two weeks ago killed as many as 20 persons and wounded 50.

The warning from the Murabitoun organization came in protest against Tuesday's visit to Beirut by the Israeli defense minister, Moshe Arens, who inspected a Phalangist guard of honor in Christian East Beirut.

The group said in a statement it had already "rehabilitated" its fighting units and added that it was "watching events to declare zero hour to confront any military or other challenge against our people."

Murabitoun said that if the Christian militias remained the only group carrying arms openly in Beirut that it would be forced to adopt a "military alternative."

The organization, which played a major role in the 1975-1976 Christian-Moslem civil war, was disarmed like other Moslem and leftist groups when the Lebanese Army took control of West Beirut in October after the Israeli invasion.

Although West Beirut has been

theoretically disarmed, diplomats say arms are trickling in again in response to increasing sectarian tensions.

Mr. Arens, in an interview published Friday in the Tel Aviv newspaper Ma'ariv, said that if an agreement to end the area's sectarian fighting "is not reached before our departure, everything is possible and there is no room at all for optimism. The agreement must be reached before Israel leaves and the Lebanese Army moves in."

The conservative Tel Aviv newspaper Yediot Ahronot took a similar tone, saying that after the Israeli pullout, "a bitter battle will commence in the Chuf mountains."

Israeli troops moved into the Chuf region after the invasion and now provide nominal security in the area, from which Druze Moslem artillery batteries have nonetheless launched attacks on Christian sectors of Beirut.

In Jerusalem, the U.S. special envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, met Friday with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other officials and discussed Israeli steps to ward off "upheavals in the region."

Later, Mr. McFarlane went to Cairo for talks with President Hosni Mubarak on the stalled negotiations to get foreign troops out of Lebanon.



Benigno S. Aquino Jr. packing at home in Newton, Massachusetts, in preparation for his return to the Philippines.

Polish Union Of Writers Is Dissolved Group Was Under Attack Over Dissident Members

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland's Communist rulers dissolved the Polish writers' union Friday, the official news agency PAP reported.

PAP said the decision to dissolve the union was made "after its leadership had rejected all proposals to positively resolve problems and after all available means of persuasion had been exhausted."

After the declaration of martial law in December 1981, the writers' union, ZLP, came under strong government pressure to renounce its ties with the Solidarity union and purge its ranks of writers regarded as "anti-socialist."

At a congress in 1981, Solidarity established a formal alliance with the writers' union to promote literary, cultural and educational undertakings independent of the authorities.

PAP said the writers' union's board had "adopted a program contrary to the traditions and statutes of the union and to the political principles of the Polish People's Republic."

It said dissolution of the organization opened the way for the re-birth of an association grouping writers "working for the good of literary and cultural life."

The union's vice president, Andrzej Bura, said the dissolution had come as a complete surprise.

"My colleagues and I thought that the authorities might try to change the makeup of the ZLP board, but we never expected them to dissolve the entire organization," Mr. Bura said.

He said the writers planned to appeal to the Interior Ministry, but added: "I doubt if it will do any good. The decision appears final."

The writers' union was one of the last major strongholds of opposition to the authorities. Organizations of workers, farmers, students, journalists, actors and artists had already been dissolved.

The Polish media, escalating a campaign against Lech Walesa, the Solidarity chairman, assailed him Friday, as a "ridiculous figure" whose main concern is "to persuade U.S. bankers that they would lose their money by getting involved in economic relations with Poland."

The attack, distributed by PAP, broadcast on radio and published in all Warsaw dailies, was the harshest criticism yet in a drive to discredit Mr. Walesa. He and the leader of the Solidarity underground, Zbigniew Bujak, have endorsed a call for the Gdansk shipyard for a work slowdown starting Monday if authorities do not begin talks with Mr. Walesa on reviving free trade unions.

Mr. Walesa said Friday that he was convinced that demonstrations at the end of the month would be peaceful. Solidarity has called for demonstrations on Aug. 31, the third anniversary of the Gdansk agreements between Solidarity leaders and the authorities authorizing free trade unions.

"Violence is not the right tactic. I am convinced that there will be no popular outburst or street riots," Mr. Walesa said by telephone from Poland in an interview broadcast by French television.

"The government's strategy is to provoke riots and consequently arrest the most courageous and the best among us," he said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Protesters Tear Up Track in Pakistan

KARACHI, Pakistan (Reuters) — Several hundred people tore up more than 500 meters (460 yards) of railroad track in Sindh province Thursday night as anti-government protests continued, police sources said Friday.

The police arrested dozens of suspects, railway officials said. The protesters were demanding an end to martial law. Airway and railway police in the province were put on alert for sabotage and hijackings after a pilot engine inspecting tracks derailed at the protest site, near Ghod.

Six towns in Sindh, where protests against President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq began Sunday, are now under military control. Police said 12 persons had been killed in riots there in the past two days, the latest a 9-year-old boy who died of his injuries Friday in a hospital at Dadu.

Lendl Denies He Will Defect to U.S.

MASON, Ohio (Reuters) — Ivan Lendl, the Czechoslovak tennis star, denied Friday there was any truth to a London newspaper report that he was ready to defect to the United States.

At a press conference, Mr. Lendl, the world's second-ranked tennis player, said: "I've no idea how the story originated. It's not the first time it's been blown off like a balloon in a few hours."

The story in Friday's Daily Mail had stated that, according to Czechoslovak exile sources, the 23-year-old millionaire was going to defect to the United States, where he already spends almost six months each year. He is playing now in a tournament here.

Soares Asks EC Decision on Portugal

ATHENS (AP) — Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal on Friday called for an immediate decision on his country's request to join the European Community.

"We can't accept any more excuses or delay," Mr. Soares said at a news conference. "Negotiations over Portugal's accession have lasted five years and there is no reason why Portugal should continue to be excluded."

Mr. Soares, in Greece on a three-day visit, also stressed that the decision on Portuguese entry should not be influenced by Spain's recent application to join the Common Market. He said his country's bid to join the EC was the major topic of discussion with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

Austria Agrees to Lead-Free Gasoline

SALZBURG (AP) — Austria, following the example of West Germany, plans to introduce lead-free gasoline on Jan. 1, 1986, Health Minister Kurt Streyer said Friday.

He announced the decision after a meeting with the West German interior minister, Friedrich Zimmermann. "We fully join the federal republic" in the project, Mr. Streyer said. Removal of lead from gasoline is seen as a vital measure to reduce pollution of the environment.

Mr. Zimmermann expressed the hope that France and Italy, so far known to object to such a project, would follow suit.

Spain, Morocco Sign Fishing Accord

RABAT (Reuters) — A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday that Spain and Morocco had signed a fishing accord for southern Spain and the Canary Islands, removing an irritant in their relations.

The four-year accord was reached after King Hassan II agreed Thursday to relax a five-month ban on fishing in a security zone off Western Sahara aimed at denying Polisario guerrillas a chance of being supplied by sea.

Morocco considers the zone militarily sensitive because of its war against the guerrillas fighting for control of Western Sahara. The king said the Spanish foreign minister, Fernando Morán, that Spanish fishermen would be allowed to operate in the northern part of the waters, those nearest to the Canary Islands. Failure to agree threatened to bring deterioration in relations.

For the Record

BLANKENBERG, Belgium (AP) — Sextuplets born to a woman who took fertility drugs were in "very good condition" Friday, hospital officials in this North Sea resort community said. The sextuplets, five boys and a girl, were given better than an 80-percent chance of survival.

Study Reveals Elderly in U.S. Earning More Than Average

(Continued from Page 1)

averages were \$7,426 and \$7,572, respectively.

The new figures are almost certain to become factors in the intergenerational politics that have developed around Social Security and Medicare. These major programs for the elderly have been in trouble of late, and Congress has had to choose between tax increases for the young or benefit cuts for the old.

Older people, such as hard choices are likely as the baby-boom generation moves toward retirement and the average age of the population continues to increase in the immediate future.

The new study found the per-capita after-tax income of the elderly averaged \$6,299; other groups, about \$5,910; blacks, \$3,844; Hispanics, \$3,905; whites, \$6,283; female-headed households with children, \$2,917; and husband-wife households with children, \$4,803.

The report also cited these findings: • The 13-percent tax rate for the elderly was the lowest of any group. It compared to 13.6 percent for female-headed households with children, 18 percent for blacks, 18.7 percent for Hispanics, 23.1 percent

for whites and 23.8 percent for married couples with children.

• The total tax structure is somewhat progressive, meaning the tax burden falls more heavily on rich than poor, and so it does redistribute income, but not as much as is commonly believed.

It narrows the rich-poor income gap only about 10 percent, said Gordon W. Green Jr., an assistant chief of the Census Bureau's population division. The study showed that the people in the poorest fifth of all households received 4.1 percent of income before taxes and 4.9 percent after taxes; the upper fifth had 44.2 percent before and 40.6 percent after.

• Total tax rates, because of the progressive nature of the federal and some state income taxes, rose steadily, from 8 percent in households in the \$2,500-to-\$5,000 range, to 22.1 percent in the \$25,000-to-\$27,500 range, about 30 percent at the \$30,000-to-\$60,000 range and 33 percent at the \$60,000-to-\$75,000 level.

Households with incomes of less than \$17,500 — nearly half of all households — paid an average of 12 percent of gross income in the major taxes counted, while those with incomes of more than \$35,000 averaged about 30 percent.

• The federal income tax, for the three-quarters of households that owed any, averaged \$4,011; state income taxes, paid by two-thirds of households, averaged \$859; Social Security taxes, paid by three-quarters of households, averaged \$1,114; and property taxes, paid by two-thirds, averaged \$580 per household.

• Overall, the proportion of gross household income going to taxes rose from 20 percent in 1974, the earliest year for which the bureau had a comparable data base, to 23 percent for 1980. The reason was partly Social Security and property tax increases, and partly "bracket creep," because as inflation increases people's nominal incomes, they move into higher federal and state tax brackets.

• Partly because of these tax increases, after-tax income in constant 1980 dollars actually dropped 7.2 percent per household from 1974 to 1980, from \$17,527 to \$16,272.

Troops Move to West Nigeria Amid Clashes

(Continued from Page 1)

most doubled the number of states it captured in 1979, taking 13 in all, leaving three opposition parties sharing the remaining six.

■ Statement by Shagari
A statement released late Thurs-

day by President Shagari's office said, "Some political leaders, themselves adequately protected by immunity, have unfortunately called on their supporters to kill and commit other acts of illegality," The Associated Press reported from Lagos.

The statement condemned "wanton acts of arson and thuggery initiated and encouraged by the intense incitement by a few highly placed political leaders in the community" and said the government was determined to maintain order.

United Press International, quoting police, said that at least 26 houses had been burned down in Oyo state alone. There were no official figures from Ondo, but witnesses said at least 150 houses were razed.

Canon Allowed Appeal On Nuclear Tax Protest

Reuters

LONDON — A judge ruled Friday that Canon Paul Oestreicher, a leading British churchman, could appeal a court decision ordering him to pay £30 (\$45) in income tax that he had withheld as a protest against nuclear weapons.

Canon Oestreicher, a vice president of Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said: "I am very, very pleased. I believe it is the first time an appeal has been heard in a case of this kind."

Philippines Will Prevent Aquino From Returning

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the exiled opposition leader, will be turned back if he tries to return to the Philippines this week-end without travel papers, General Fabian Ver, the armed forces chief of staff, announced Friday.

The government has said that Mr. Aquino, a former presidential contender, is the target of an assassination plot. But observers have said the refusal to allow him to land was an indication that President Ferdinand E. Marcos feared the return of his longtime political rival.

An opposition spokesman, Antonio Alano, said Mr. Aquino would arrive at Manila International Airport on Sunday afternoon.

"He is now in a nearby Asian country waiting to return, but up to now even we don't know where he will come in from," Mr. Alano said. He said Mr. Aquino was about three and a half hours, by plane from Manila.

Shortly after Mr. Alano's announcement, General Ver said Mr. Aquino would be put back on the plane in which he arrived and sent out of the country.

Earlier, Assemblyman Salvador H. Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, the opposition coalition to which Mr. Aquino belongs, said he had been "reliably informed" that Mr. Aquino would arrive Sunday afternoon on a Japan Air Lines flight. But airline officials in Tokyo said they had no reservations for Mr. Aquino.

Mr. Laurel said that between 15,000 and 20,000 supporters were expected to welcome Mr. Aquino at the airport.

The Marcos government has refused to issue Mr. Aquino a passport to replace his expired one.

Mr. Aquino has not been seen in public since he left Boston on Aug. 13, ending three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

In 1977, Mr. Aquino was sentenced to death for subversion and murder. He is also charged with masterminding 1980 terrorist bombings here. He has denied the charges.

In 1980, Mr. Aquino was released from prison to undergo heart surgery in the United States. He later accepted positions at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He vowed recently to return to the Philippines to play a role in the fight against the Marcos regime.

Mr. Aquino, 50, a former senator, was once viewed as the man most likely to succeed Mr. Marcos in presidential elections that had been scheduled for early 1973. Mr. Marcos, who could not have run for a third term under the old constitution, declared martial law in September 1972 and the elections were not held.

The boy again denied writing either Mr. Reagan or The New York Times to express such a wish and blamed the incident on a "misunderstanding."

"I'm not afraid to come back," he said. "I'm going to study to be a comedy actor," he added.

Mr. Reagan is sure Andrei Bezchikov wrote him asking for asylum in the United States but is satisfied he left the country voluntarily.

United Press International reported from Santa Barbara, California, quoting White House officials.

The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Mr. Reagan is certain the letter he received was authentic.

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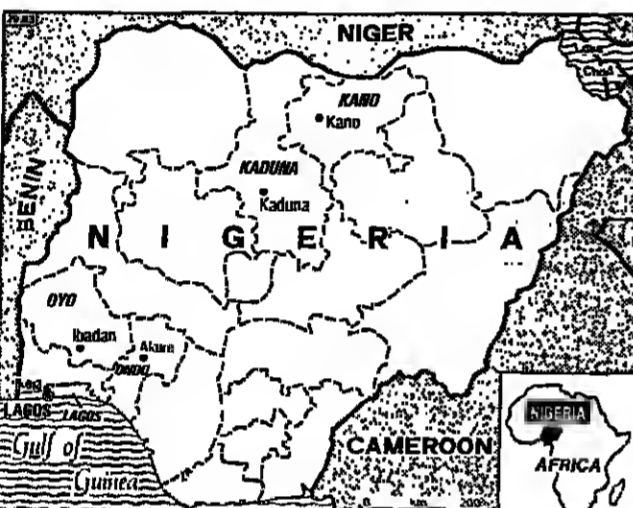
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AMERICAN TOPICS

A Twice-Weekly Survey Compiled by Our Staff

Diplomatic Note

Little-publicized aspects of State Department frustration these days include a feeling that the Pentagon worsened public reaction to U.S. military maneuvers in Central America by leaking troop numbers before the administration had paved the way. But the diplomats' real gripe is the growing role of White House appointees — as distinct from career diplomats — in key foreign-policy jobs.

After Richard B. Stone, a former U.S. senator from Florida, was named this spring to be special envoy to Central America, diplomatic maneuvering became louder when Robert C. McFarlane, deputy national security adviser and a former Marine Corps colonel, was appointed to a similar job in the Middle East. Succeeding Philip C. Habib, a veteran diplomat, Mr. McFarlane kept only one Foreign Service officer on his staff: Christopher Ross, an Arabist who serves as spokesman.

An ensuing ambassadorial shuffle also reduced the role of experienced Middle East hands in U.S. policy-making. Morris Draper, who was special envoy along with Mr. Habib, was named ambassador to Tunisia, replacing Walter I. Culver, who is slated to become ambassador to Saudi Arabia despite his comparative lack of experience in Arab countries.

Richard W. Murphy, the outgoing ambassador in Jeddah, has been nominated to become assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, a post for which he reportedly beat out Richard N. Vieto, currently ambassador in Jordan and known as an activist in seeking U.S. movement in trying to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

While Mr. McFarlane seems to be concentrating on the Lebanese problem, the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, Robert S. Dillon, has departed to become deputy commissioner of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. He will be replaced by Reginald Bartholomew, Not a career Foreign Service officer, Mr. Bartholomew headed the Bureau of Political and Military Affairs in the Carter administration and recently renegotiated the accord with Greece on U.S. military bases there. "The pattern is one of activism over Lebanon, to show the administration has a foreign policy, but little action on the Middle East," a diplomat commented.



Senator Claiborne Pell gets off a bus in Helsinki during a one-day stop-over on his Moscow trip.

Know the Enemy

At the head of a delegation of Democratic senators visiting the Soviet Union this past week, Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island is proposing a program of more human contacts between U.S. and Soviet leaders — despite the Reagan administration's suspension of formal parliamentary exchanges with the Russians.

While both superpowers have many specialists studying each other's conduct, only a handful of actual policy-makers in either country have any firsthand exposure to their country's chief rival. When Mr. Pell's nine-member group landed in Moscow, it brought the number of senators who have visited the Soviet Union to 50, exactly half the U.S. upper legislative body. About 80 percent of House members have never traveled to Russia.

Soviet decision-makers' knowledge of the West, and particularly the United States, appears even skimpier, according to a study by the Federation of American Scientists.

The Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, has been to Eastern Europe, North Korea and North Vietnam. But the nearest he has come to the West is Yugoslavia.

Aside from widely traveled Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, only three of the 11 Politburo members have visited the United States, each of them

only once. Neither of the two men often mentioned as possible Andropov successors, Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Grigory V. Romanov, has been to the United States.

Reasons cited for this lack of travel include Soviet officials' fear that they will be considered politically "unreliable" if they visit the West and U.S. congressmen's concern that their trips will be considered "junkets" by voters, the federation's study said.

To overcome this, while Mr. Pell is appealing to Soviet leaders to get acquainted with the United States, a conservative colleague, Robert J. Dole, has introduced a resolution urging senators to travel to the Soviet Union, where the Kansas Republican will lead a congressional delegation in November.

Concern for improved U.S.-Soviet relations is growing among Americans, according to a new Roper poll: 56 percent of people questioned mentioned this item, up 6 percent from last year and up 14 percent from 1978.

Glenn's Space Station

Senator John Glenn of Ohio, a Democratic presidential candidate, is calling for an expanded space program. The former astronaut says "the key to cost-effective space operations" is "a permanently manned space station in near-Earth orbit."

Dog Days

With Congress in recess and President Ronald Reagan gone to California to work on his ranch for three weeks, thousands of lobbyists and power brokers have departed from Washington, leaving the capital during the sluggish, steamy period aptly known as the dog days of August. But politicians, wherever they are, are worrying about campaign funds for next year's election.

Bob Perkins, treasurer of the National Senatorial Republican Committee, appealing to potential American donors, sent a letter from Europe, where he has been traveling, to 300,000 prospects. His message, on paper with the letterhead of Paris's Hotel Prince de Galles, described the "shocking" conditions in France under the Socialist government, which Mr. Perkins said has created "a nightmare," driving the country to bankruptcy and filling French people with rage.

The mail mailing was sent from Britain because, a Republican Party official said, "Americans pay more attention when the postmark is England."

Dallas Story

J.R. Ewing probably would never use it, but the biggest mass transit system to be built in the United States for 25 years has been approved by a vote in Dallas. The \$2.7-billion project, involving 160 miles (260 kilometers) of track, will be financed without federal government funds, to minimize red tape.

Not everyone agrees that growing cities need mass transit systems. Voters in Houston earlier this summer rejected plans for a small system there, apparently because many residents were reluctant to abandon their cars despite worsening urban congestion.

Notes on People

While the rest of the cable-TV industry is suffering a shake-out, Ted Turner and his Atlanta-based company, Turner Broadcasting System, appear to be on the verge of a profit for the first time in five years.

John Brademas, for 22 years a Democratic congressman from Indiana until he was defeated in 1980, has become a busy Manhattan figure. Now president of New York University, Mr. Brademas has become a board member of the New York Stock Exchange, the Rockefeller Foundation, the RCA Corp. (including NBC), the Loews Corp. and the publishing firm Scholastic. He is also board chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Governor Mario M. Cuomo has named him to head his committee on fiscal and economic priorities.

General James L. Doolittle, held for 42 days by the Red Brigades two years ago in Italy, has been named deputy commanding general of the largest army corps and largest army base, Fort Hood, Texas, and he has been nominated for promotion to the rank of major general.

Americana

Miss America is still admired by most U.S. women, according to a survey commissioned by a co-sponsor of the 1984 pageant, American Greetings Corp. When 400 women were queried, 91 percent responded positively about the event, and most of the women said they would be pleased for their daughters to compete in the contest.

Weinberger Will Visit Central America During Exercises in Honduras

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has announced he will visit Central America next month to discuss the situation with officials there and to observe the joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers.

"Normally, I like to go where the troops are," he said Thursday at a Pentagon news conference, "and this is an important exercise in Honduras." He will also visit Panama and El Salvador on the trip, Sept. 6 to 8.

He said he believed El Salvador's forces had made significant progress in combating the guerrillas there, thanks in part to U.S. training in small-unit tactics.

"It is going very much better," he said of the Salvadoran government's campaign. "It appears as if the training is beginning to take hold, and as if the morale and the leadership is improving." He said measures of progress include the number of engagements between government troops and guerrillas.

U.S. military leaders in the past have faulted the Salvadoran counterparts for favoring self-piece,

large-scale operations with heavy artillery fire. U.S. training of the Salvadoran forces emphasizes tactics for pursuing guerrillas in the bush with small, hard-hitting infantry units.

Another reported weakness of the Salvadoran Army is that it is not trained or equipped to care for its wounded in the field, resulting in a high death rate. Mr. Weinberger said the current force of around 26 U.S. military medical specialists in El Salvador may be expanded, but that the number of military trainers there will not exceed 55.

Asked for his reaction to the statement Thursday by Yuri V. Andropov, that the Soviet Union would not be the first to use anti-satellite weapons in space, Mr. Weinberger replied: "Well, they're the ones who have them at the moment. So it isn't too much of a surprise."

In response to questions about the Pershing-2 missile, which the United States is supposed to start deploying in West Germany in December, Mr. Weinberger said, "The missile is totally on schedule as far as its development is concerned, and it's ready for deployment."

U.S. Faults Rights Group On Spending

By Spencer Rich and Milton Coleman

WASHINGTON — Government auditors are challenging claims and expenditures of nearly \$2 million in grant and contract funds by a nonprofit group headed by the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the civil rights leader who is considering a presidential campaign.

In nine audits covering \$4 million in grants and contracts in recent years to the group, PUSH-EXCEL, auditors from the Department of Education made an initial finding that some of the money was not spent in accord with regulations or was claimed without adequate documentation.

They recommended disallowing \$737,000 and formally questioned another \$1.1 million. Auditors recommend disallowing payments when they find money has not been spent according to regulations. They question expenditures when there is not enough documentation that they were legitimate or were assigned to the proper projects.

Auditing experts cautioned that in many cases, organizations are able to show that challenged funds were spent properly.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday night that he considered the audit "selective persecution."

"We want it resolved," he said in a telephone interview from Los Angeles. "We'll resolve it in accord with the law. In the final analysis, we'll do like everyone else. We'll pay the difference."

The audit reports came at a time when Mr. Jackson was within weeks, associates said, of deciding whether to campaign for the Democratic nomination for president.

Mr. Jackson said that scrutiny of PUSH is a "minimal" factor in any decision.

"Even the worst of the reports indicates nothing illegal," he said. Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, Indiana, chairman of Operation PUSH and head of a committee that is exploring a Jackson presidential candidacy, said:

"I believe he feels confident that there is nothing of merit that anyone could raise or bring to light that in any way would be seemingly damaging to his personality."

Many of the audited projects were federally funded efforts to improve attitudes toward education



Jesse L. Jackson

in black areas, such as a District of Columbia project for \$45,037 using volunteers and "peer counseling."

On that project, the audit report said, PUSH-EXCEL claimed salaries for three people while the contract called for only one position. The report said that the project claimed outlays for photocopying supplies that were "not incurred."

A similar project involving a \$656,000 federal expense in Kansas City, Los Angeles and Chicago charged \$5,258 for salaries of employees for the time they were attending the national convention of Operation PUSH, an affiliated organization, and \$12,980 for a Chicago community liaison employee who, according to the audit, devoted a substantial amount of his time to nongrant activities.

It also involved fees to a full-time project director at a time, the audit said, when the person was working at a university in Pennsylvania.

Operation PUSH officials said Thursday that "we have nothing to hide" regarding operation of the entire "PUSH family," made up of five separate organizations.

In addition to PUSH-EXCEL, which is an abbreviation for Push for Excellence, the organizations are People United to Serve Humanity, a holding corporation; Operation PUSH, a nonprofit civil rights organization; the PUSH Foundation; and the PUSH International Trade Bureau.

Mr. Jackson is national president of Operation PUSH, co-chairman of PUSH-EXCEL and chairman of the trade bureau. He is a board member of the foundation and the holding company.

Mayor of Chicago Begins Laying Off 1,700 City Workers in Budget Battle

Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — Mayor Harold Washington has begun laying off 1,700 city employees, including more than 800 police and firefighters, after vetoing a city council financial bill-out plan because it failed to include an increase in the property tax.

The rejected plan, approved Wednesday by a divided city council that had defied his threat of a veto, was designed to save \$11 million by ordering a series of brief furloughs for about 12,000 city workers, none of them fire or police personnel.

Mr. Washington, however, in-

sisted that more than \$20 million in additional cost-cutting was necessary to wipe out a budget deficit of \$90 million that his council opponents had until recently denied existed.

The mayor proposed that a \$22-million tax cut approved by former Mayor Jane M. Byrne be rescinded. When that failed he ordered the layoffs. Council opponents of the mayor threatened court action to block them.

The vetoed financial plan was the latest in a series of conflicts. The city council remains split between supporters of the old Democratic Party machine and backers of the new mayor.



Caspar W. Weinberger at his Pentagon press conference.

Reagan Sticks to Limit of 55 Advisers

The Associated Press

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan has decided against increasing the number of military advisers in El Salvador beyond 55, the deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Friday.

But Mr. Speakes said the president had yet to decide whether to send a dozen or so additional per-

sonnel to El Salvador, perhaps to strengthen U.S. embassy security.

Also Friday, a commission on Central America headed by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger announced that the three living former presidents and five former secretaries of state had agreed to offer the panel their recommendations on U.S. policy toward that region.

Computer Intruders Breach Security Of Cancer Records at N.Y. Hospital

By Dena Kleiman

NEW YORK — One or more persons, apparently using a home computer to break into larger ones around the country, gained access to the computerized radiation-therapy records of cancer patients at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in Manhattan, hospital officials said Thursday.

The officials said they were almost certain that none of the records had been altered and that no treatment had been affected.

"They have nothing to gain by getting into the computer, just thrills," said Dr. Radhe Mohan, director of the medical physics computer service at the hospital.

In an affidavit made public Wednesday in federal district court in Milwaukee, the Federal Bureau of Investigation named Gerald R. Wondra, 21, as a suspect in the case. Mr. Wondra, of West Allis, Wisconsin, has not been charged.

Sloan-Kettering is the latest institution to be identified as a victim of computer tampering. A loosely knit group of computer enthusiasts in Milwaukee has been linked to tapping into a computer at a government nuclear weapons laboratory in Los Alamos, New Mexico, in June.

"You have done some harm to

our system," the message read. "Please call us and help us repair the damage."

About an hour later, someone who sounded like a young man called.

"He said that he was sorry," Mr. Chiu said. "He said he did not realize he had done any damage and that he would try to help repair the damage."

Dr. Mohan said: "What we would like to know is how they got into the system. No harm was done, but someone who was up to big mischief could have conceivably caused harm."

In all, there have been about 20 unauthorized efforts to use the computer.

"At this point we're not sure if one person or many people are involved," Dr. Mohan said.

Mr. Wondra, the man named in the affidavit, could not be reached Thursday for comment.

According to the court affidavit, which was filed by John G. Sauls, an FBI agent, as part of an application for a search warrant, Mr. Wondra conceded that he had made contact with the hospital and had identified himself as "the guy who gets on the system."

When told that his unauthorized actions had to stop, the document states, he responded that "he and his friends would be stopped in a couple of years by technological improvements in the computer systems."

Microbursts of Wind Called Peril to Planes

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A weather phenomenon called a microburst is potentially lethal when airplanes encounter it at low altitude and occurs more frequently than generally recognized, two scientists have told Congress.

A microburst is a downdraft that may be no more than two miles (3.2 kilometers) wide. As winds approach the ground, they spread out in all directions. An aircraft encountering a microburst at low altitude flies first into a headwind, then almost immediately into a tailwind possibly strong enough to push a jetliner to the ground.

A microburst is blamed for the crash immediately after takeoff of a Pan American World Airways flight in New Orleans on July 9, 1982, which killed 153 persons.

The two scientists, John McCarthy and Theodore Fujita, recommended strongly Thursday to the investigations subcommittee of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee that microburst warning systems be improved at the nation's major airports and that pilots and traffic controllers be alerted to the dangers.

Further, they said that microbursts can happen anywhere and that they think one occurred at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland on Aug. 1, moments after Air Force One landed with President Ronald Reagan on board.

Mr. McCarthy, who works at the

National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, testified that records showed winds briefly exceeding 112 mph at 2:12 P.M., then registering more normal levels. Air Force One landed at 2:05, according to the base's press office.

Reagan Appoints U.S. Policy Aide

United Press International

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan named John A. Svahn, undersecretary of health and human services and a longtime associate, on Friday to be his chief adviser on domestic policy.

Mr. Svahn, 40, who has been serving as the second ranking official at the Department of Health and Human Services and commissioner of Social Security, was named to the position of assistant to the president and to head the White House Office of Policy Development, effective Sept. 12.

The shift was announced amid talk in the administration of friction between Mr. Svahn and the health agency's chief, Margaret M. Heckler. Some aides suggested Mr. Svahn was named to the health agency post in January to monitor Mrs. Heckler's leadership of the department.

Police Combat Looting After Texas Hurricane Leaves 6 Persons Dead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GALVESTON, Texas — Police officers and National Guard troops patrolled the streets of Galveston and Houston on Friday to arrest looters and protect property and valuables left exposed by a hurricane in which at least six persons were killed.

The storm, designated Alicia, caused at least \$1 billion in damage, according to preliminary estimates. In the Gulf Coast region, officials estimated, 330,000 homes remained without power Friday. Residents were told to boil their drinking water.

The season's first hurricane brought winds of 115 mph (185 kilometers per hour) and a 12-foot (3.6-meter) storm tide early Thursday. The winds and water destroyed homes, businesses and trees from Galveston to Houston, 50 miles inland.

At least six persons were killed, including two in Houston. Five were crushed by falling trees, while one drowned.

Forecasters said the storm would move into central Oklahoma by Saturday. It weakened consider-

ably as it moved over land, and by Friday its winds had abated to 20 mph.

On Thursday, the hurricane downed hundreds of utility lines, setting fire to at least 10 homes. An official for the regional power company said it would take at least a week to restore power fully.

Neil Frank, director of the National Hurricane Center in Miami, said damage left by the storm could run "in the billions." But an insurance industry spokesman in Austin, Texas, said that any damage estimate this soon would be "irresponsible" because many people had not returned to their homes.

President Ronald Reagan directed that federal resources be used to help cope with the damage.

The governor of Texas, Mark A. White, asked Mr. Reagan to declare six counties a disaster area to make them eligible for federal relief funds.

"Even those of us who are Houston natives can't remember anything like this," said Houston's mayor, Kathy Whitmire, 37. She described damage there as "very severe."

Flying Glass in Houston

Earlier, Robert Reinhold of The New York Times reported:

Houston, the dazzling and futuristic metropolis of glass, became the city of flying glass Thursday. The downtown glass towers, which normally glimmer in the sun at this time of year, proved little match for the forces of nature. By the time a murky daylight appeared over the spectacular skyline, hundreds of huge panels of glass windows had dropped like cards, leaving the deserted streets below ankle-deep in glass.

From dawn to dusk, the police restricted about 165 blocks of the downtown section to all but emergency personnel. The city, on what would normally have been a busy commercial day, was like a ghost town, made all the more eerie by 80-mph winds.

Probably hardest hit was the Hyatt Regency Hotel, 33 stories of rooms and restaurants filled with 1,000 refugees of the storm.

The winds first threw the hotel's three-story illuminated sign to the ground. Then a tornado opened its 30-story maw to water and wind. Upstairs, the windows of 100 or more guest rooms popped. After 6 A.M., guests were evacuated to the third-floor ballroom. But no one in the hotel was hurt.

It was the first time Houston had been struck by a major storm since its construction boom of the last several years. The damage raised questions about the safety and quality of the construction of the city's towers, most of which are clad in glass.

But during the storm, the essentials continued. At the Texas Heart Institute, Dr. Denton A. Cooley managed to transplant a heart into a 48-year-old man. Officials at St. Mary's Hospital in Galveston reported a baby girl born normally — and named Alicia.

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Dispersed by War Three Decades Ago, Relatives Find Each Other on the Air

By Steve Lohr

SEOUL—With a look of expectant anguish, Koo Yang Ae pressed a small handkerchief to the side of her face, her hand trembling slightly. "Can you remember your younger brother's name?" she asked. "Of course I know it," replied Koo Yang Soon. "His name is Sung He Wan, and he was born after our father died."

"Then you must be my sister," concluded Koo Yang Ae. Both women buried their heads in their hands and sobbed uncontrollably. The two women, now in their 60s, had not seen or heard from each other in more than 30 years, since shortly after the start of the Korean War in June 1950. Like millions of other Koreans, the two sisters were forced to move repeatedly and separately during the early stages of the three-year conflict as battle lines shifted. Consequently, they lost track of each other.

The Koo sisters' ceremony of verification and reunion is one of more than 3,000 such cases that South Koreans have watched in a television campaign to reunite dispersed families, which began June 30. The program, one of a series by

the state-run Korean Broadcasting System to mark the 33rd anniversary of the start of the Korean War, was planned to last two weeks. After the public reaction became apparent, it went on day and night for more than a week, for up to 12 hours a day. Now the program has been trimmed back to 13 hours each week, but television officials say it will run at least through the end of the year.

At the station in Seoul and its 10 local affiliates throughout the country, people hoping to find lost relatives sign up. The people are gathered in studios and then shown on the air one by one, each holding a placard with an identifying number in the upper right-hand corner.

On the placard is written the person's name, usually the name of the person being sought and identifying details, such as scars or the circumstances of their last moments together. Some were small children when they last saw their parents and do not recall the parents' names. During the broadcast, a central



At a television studio in Seoul, a brother and sister cry with happiness as they learn that their mother, from whom they had become separated in the Korean War, is still alive.

telephone number is flashed on the screen. In addition, there is two-way television transmission between the Seoul station and the 10 affiliates.

Typically, the first communication between two long-separated family members will be between two stations, with the two parties speaking by telephone while viewing each other on the two-way television. Later, most of the face-to-face reunions are also televised.

The stories that are told are as moving as the scenes that are shown. One mother lost her son in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, when they were boarding a train of refugees fleeing south. She hoisted the child onto the crowded freight car and then went back for what was left of her possessions, a bundle of a few steps away. But as she did, the train pulled away and she never saw her son again, until a few weeks ago. Another mother lost her 6-year-

old son after a bombing raid by North Korean planes. The boy had been playing in front of the family house when the raid began. As the raid ended, a U.S. Army jeep drove past the house and the soldiers spotted the boy crying. The well-meaning Americans drove off with the little boy, whom they supposed to be orphaned, before his mother was able to stop them.

The 1,000th case resolved was the reunion of two sisters, Lee Jung Soon and Lee Song Ja. Their last shared experience before being separated was watching their father, a government administrator in the South Korean region of Yongchun,

being killed by North Korean soldiers.

About 10 million people are believed to have been forcibly separated from relatives as a result of the conflict, and the South Korean television program will not touch the vast majority of them because the heavily fortified demilitarized zone dividing the North and the South separates them. No letters, no communications of any kind, flow across the demilitarized zone. Efforts to reunite dispersed families in South Korea date from the late 1950s. The earlier campaigns, however, were conducted mostly by newspapers and radio stations and handled only a few hundred cases in all.

South Korea, using the television program as a lever, is now trying to press North Korea to reopen talks on reuniting families across the demilitarized zone. In 1971, Red Cross talks on the issue were begun between the North and South, but they were called off by the North in 1973. Videotapes of the televised reunions are being sent to foreign countries.

Liberian Leader to Visit Israel
United Press International
TEL AVIV — Liberia's head of state, Samuel K. Doe, will visit Israel for four days beginning Monday, Israel announced Friday.

Mugabe Shifts Stance, Attacks Reagan Policy As Bolstering Pretoria

By Jay Ross

Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, shifting his public assessment of the Reagan administration, has sharply criticized U.S. policy in southern Africa, saying that it has encouraged South Africa to become more aggressive toward neighboring black-ruled nations.

The original target of his attack was President Ronald Reagan's policies "would lead to transformation in Namibia and South Africa," he said in an interview Thursday, "were dashed," and instead "South Africa has tended to be more intransigent, relying on what it believes to be United States support."

Mr. Mugabe's criticism of Mr. Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa is likely to have repercussions beyond Zimbabwe's borders. A succession of top administration leaders, including Vice President George Bush and Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has visited Harare to consult with him on policy toward South Africa.

Mr. Mugabe, regarded as one of Africa's most influential leaders, seems to be setting the stage for his official visit to the United States next month, his first during the Reagan administration.

Previously, he had tempered his public remarks regarding the U.S. policy of seeking better relations with white-ruled South Africa to gain concessions for the powerless black majority. Two years ago, he said in an interview that he was optimistic that Mr. Reagan would be more effective than former President Jimmy Carter in pressing for political change in southern Africa.

Now, however, with the six-year-old Namibian negotiations apparently stalemated and South Africa increasingly accused of destabilizing its neighbors, Mr. Mugabe declared:

"The policy of constructive engagement has had the effect of encouraging South Africa to continue along the same old path of resistance to the wishes of the majority of the people in Namibia and South Africa, and, in fact, to be-

come more aggressive against the front-line states. Almost every neighbor has something to complain about South Africa's acts of aggression, and these seem to be increasing all the time."

He described constructive engagement as "a policy of acquiescence in South Africa's policy."

Mr. Mugabe, 58, attacked the U.S. proposal that Namibia's independence be linked to a withdrawal of more than 20,000 troops from neighboring Angola. The Americans, he said, are "using the Namibian situation to achieve an end in our region which they were not able to achieve otherwise, a reduction of the Soviet sphere of influence."

A Namibian solution is "mainly in the hands of the United States because South Africa has the greatest confidence in the United States," he said.

Sitting at a desk in his sparsely decorated parliamentary office, Mr. Mugabe responded in a soft voice to questions about hundreds of atrocities allegedly committed by the army earlier this year against civilians in southwestern Matabeleland, the stronghold of the opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, in an effort to eliminate anti-government elements.

Several months ago he vehemently attacked reporters, church leaders and voluntary agencies that had publicized the charges.

A military investigation he ordered five months ago has yet to be completed, Mr. Mugabe said. He did not say when it would be finished but added that anyone who committed brutalities "will be brought to book."

Some relief officials who reported atrocities earlier this year said recently in Matabeleland that no government officials had questioned them in regard to the investigation.

"There are bound to be a few cases of overzealousness," Mr. Mugabe said. But he maintained that the actions of the army had been necessary to defend the country and had reduced bloodshed. In the last year, about 150 people were



Robert Mugabe

killed by dissidents, and six foreign tourists were kidnapped, including two Americans. The victims have not been seen since their abduction 13 months ago.

"We will use force against force" to deal with "those who are bent on acts of lawlessness to overthrow the government," Mr. Mugabe said.

"We tried our best" to accommodate Mr. Nkomo by bringing him into the government three years ago, he said. "One really wonders what more we are expected to do."

Mr. Nkomo has charged that Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas intimidated voters in the elections that ended a seven-year war for majority black rule. Mr. Mugabe fired him from the cabinet last year, accusing him of stashing arms to overthrow the government. Mr. Nkomo fled the country in March, saying that the army had sought to kill him, and he returned only this week.

"We cannot view Nkomo as a person entitled to be given a place in government purely because he is Nkomo," Mr. Mugabe said. "The choice of the people has got to be respected. I'm not going to give away to satisfy Nkomo's own ambitions. Nkomo has got to adjust to defeat and that is that."

He reiterated his vows to make the country a one-party socialist state but emphasized that the process should be gradual. The one-party system is "better than the amorphous situation you get in Europe," he said, adding that "it makes for greater democracy."

He called socialism "the only morally tenable philosophy" because it is selfless and preaches equality. Capitalism and socialism, he said, "are opponents in the ideological sense. There is room for both of us. There should be coexistence."

China Is Reported Moving Criminals And Delinquents to Remote Outposts

The Associated Press

BEIJING — In a major resettlement campaign and crackdown on crime, police are sending thousands of criminals and juvenile delinquents to labor camps in desolate border areas, foreign diplomatic sources said Friday.

The sources said the criminals are being sent to Qinghai, a poor and rugged Chinese province bordering Tibet, and other remote areas.

The Chinese Communist Party leader, Hu Yaobang, recently made

a 10-day tour of Qinghai and called on young people to move there as pioneers for socialism.

The number of those relocated or scheduled for relocation was not known, but diplomatic sources said it apparently will be a sustained effort to reduce crime, ease crowding in jails and develop the frontier area.

China has an enormous problem with unemployed, disaffected and troublesome youths, and many of them who are in trouble with the law are expected to be rounded up.

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U.S. Seeking Famine Aid For Ethiopia

By Kathleen Teltsch

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration has decided to press for increased relief assistance for Ethiopia, where drought and famine are said to threaten hundreds of thousands.

According to officials of the Agency for International Development, the U.S. effort, which represents a shift in policy, is being pursued partly through the United Nations. But agency officials, at a meeting Monday in New York, also invited major private U.S. aid agencies to become involved in improving food distribution in the area and asked them to formulate plans.

Representatives of these organizations said later that the agency's offer was a surprise and that they needed time to consider the prospects. Some said they had been told that conditions had deteriorated dramatically in recent months. Besides the drought, intensified fighting in a guerrilla war in parts of the country has hampered the distribution of emergency supplies.

Although Washington has been supplying emergency food aid, the administration a year ago decided against making a further commitment until the Soviet-supported Ethiopian government stepped up its own efforts. Accordingly, no commitment for continuing food relief was made in the agency's 1984 budget request to Congress.

Although Ethiopia reportedly has not allocated new resources, it was decided in Washington that the emergency justified additional aid by the United States. AID advisers Congress recently that \$3 million in additional funds would be sought.

The United States recognizes the Ethiopian government has become a Soviet ally but we say a hungry child knows no politics and you cannot blame a child for what the government does," said M. Peter McPherson, the head of AID. He also requested that the UN take the lead in coordinating the operations of relief donors.

U.S. food aid programs in Ethiopia amount to \$6.7 million for this year. An estimated 3 million Ethiopians are being affected by drought and as many as 1 million may face starvation.

Soviet Police Seize Man, Bomb at U.K. Embassy

United Press International

MOSCOW — An unidentified man with a homemade bomb drove a car into the British Embassy compound Friday where he was intercepted by Soviet policemen, beaten and dragged away, an embassy spokesman said.

He said the man, believed to be in his early 30s, was driving a white car with a Moscow area registration. The spokesman said embassy staff members looked inside the car and found a bag containing what apparently was a homemade bomb.

Nikolaus Pevsner, 81, Dies; Wrote 46-Volume 'Buildings of England'

United Press International

LONDON — Nikolaus Pevsner, 81, the architectural historian, died Thursday at his home after an illness of several months, a family spokesman said.

Mr. Pevsner, a refugee from Nazi Germany who settled in Britain in 1933, researched and wrote the 46 volumes of "The Buildings of England," which took him 25 years, beginning in 1951. He was also the editor of the "Pelican History of Art."

He wrote "Italian Painting of the Renaissance and Baroque," the

UNITA Says Angola Town Is Still Intact

Reuters

LISBON — An Angolan rebel group has denied government statements saying that the eastern Angolan road and communications center of Cangamba has been destroyed in a South African air attack.

A communiqué issued here Friday by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola said: "Cangamba was not destroyed. There was no intervention by the South African Air Force. The entire 6,300 population of Cangamba is with UNITA."

UNITA is the acronym in Portuguese for the Angolan guerrilla organization. In an earlier communiqué, the guerrilla group said three of its brigades had taken Cangamba, in Moravia province, on Sunday after an 11-day siege as part of a general offensive.

The group has been waging a guerrilla war against the Marxist government since the country achieved independence from Portugal in 1975.

The Angolan press agency said Wednesday that government forces had withdrawn from Cangamba to save civilian lives after devastating attacks by South African planes based in Namibia, or South-West Africa, more than 500 kilometers (300 miles) to the south.

The guerrilla organization said its forces had killed 709 enemy soldiers, including 120 Cubans, during the battle for Cangamba. It said 72 Angolan troops had been killed and 97 captured in other action around the town.

Friday's communiqué said international observers, including Red Cross delegates, could visit Cangamba whenever they wished. The guerrilla organization said it was ready to present 328 prisoners to the international press and Red Cross.

standard work on the subject, when he was only 25 and still in Germany. He was also an authority on modern design.

Mr. Pevsner was educated at St. Thomas School in Leipzig and at universities of Leipzig, Munich, Berlin and Frankfurt. His first job was as assistant keeper at the Dresden Art Gallery in 1924.

His first book, "The Baroque Architecture of Leipzig," was published in 1928. In 1929 he was named lecturer in the history of art and architecture at Göttingen University.

In Britain, Mr. Pevsner became Slade professor of art at both Oxford and Cambridge and emeritus professor of the history of art of Birbeck College.

Alexander Rankovic

BELGRADE (UPI) — Alexander Rankovic, 73, the former Yugoslav interior minister who was removed in 1966 for allegedly plotting against Tito, died Friday, the news agency Tanjug said.

Mr. Rankovic, a World War II Partisan comrade of Tito, died of a heart attack, the agency said. Born in a village in Serbia, he joined the illegal Communist Party in his

youth and served prison terms for his activism.

After the war, when Tito and the Communists gained power, he held several positions, including vice president and interior minister. In July 1966, he was forced into retirement following allegations that he had conspired against Tito. He was described as having "Stalinist affiliations."

■ **Other deaths:**
Overbridge Horsey, 72, the U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia from 1962 to 1966 and a career Foreign Service officer, of cancer Thursday in Washington.

Fay Spain, 50, the actress who played Darin Jill in "God's Little Acre" and Lee Strasberg's wife in "The Godfather, Part Two," of cancer in Los Angeles in May.

James Warwick, 89, a Hollywood writer and actor, playwright whose 1935 melodrama, "Blind Alley," was a success on Broadway, Monday in Briarcliff Manor, New York.

Edward R. Weidlein, 96, a chemical engineer and former president and chairman of the Mellon Institute, Monday in Radnor, Pennsylvania.

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ARTS / LEISURE

New Lisbon Museum Displays Modernists

By John Damron
New York Times Service

LISBON — After 21 years of acquisitions, more than three years of construction and a lively controversy generated by conservationists, Portugal's first museum of modern art has opened in Lisbon. It has been greeted with raves — and about 4,000 visitors in its first three days of operation.

The museum, the Center of Modern Art, is a gift from the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, which was set up after the death in 1955 of the Armenian multimillionaire and passionate art collector who chose Portugal as his adopted country in World War II. The foundation, created with the wealth Gulbenkian amassed from his investment in Iraqi oil, says it is the largest private charitable institution outside the United States. It is a major force in the fields of art, science and education. Fourteen years ago, it opened the Calouste Gulbenkian Museum to display 5,000 pieces amassed by Gulbenkian during his lifetime. The works, largely hidden away by Gulbenkian in his Paris residence, stunned critics with their variety and perfection of choice.

The new museum is a splendidly designed three-story structure with a vast single-room gallery consisting of interconnecting floors. It has 500 paintings, sculptures and other works on display, with 3,000 more in reserve. They were chosen not by Gulbenkian but by agents selected by the foundation who combed galleries and private collections throughout the world.

The emphasis is on Portuguese modernists, beginning and ending with the father of the movement here, Almada Negreiros. His 30-foot-high tapestries, copied from murals in a Lisbon harbor building, occupy pride of place in the mezzanine. Alongside is his evocative portrait of Fernando Pessoa, the poet, seated at a wooden table, formally attired with a cigarette in hand and blank writing paper before him. Among other well-known Portuguese modernists in the central exhibition floor are Amadeo de Sousa Cardoso, Armando Basto, and Carlos Botelho.

There is also a fair sampling of foreign artists, such as David Hockney, John Hoyland and Roy Lichtenstein, and a fine Henry Moore set in an outdoor garden. In comparison to a good selection of

British and Brazilian artists, there is only a smattering of Americans.

The structure, designed by Sir Leslie Martin of Oxford, is innovative without being intrusive. It is extremely functional, with movable panels for maximum flexibility in arranging exhibits.

In keeping with its name, which suggests that it wants to become something more than a museum, the center has set aside extensive space for documentation and research departments, workshops for artists, an outdoor amphitheater and areas adapted for photography, animation, experimental film, video and holography.

The center was inaugurated July 20 in a ceremony attended by the Portuguese president, Antonio Ramalho Eanes, and presided over by Jose de Azeredo Perdigao, 87 years old, formerly Gulbenkian's lawyer and now chairman of the foundation. It was Perdigao's dream to construct a modern art center, as a complement to the classical pieces housed in the Calouste Gulbenkian Museum next door.

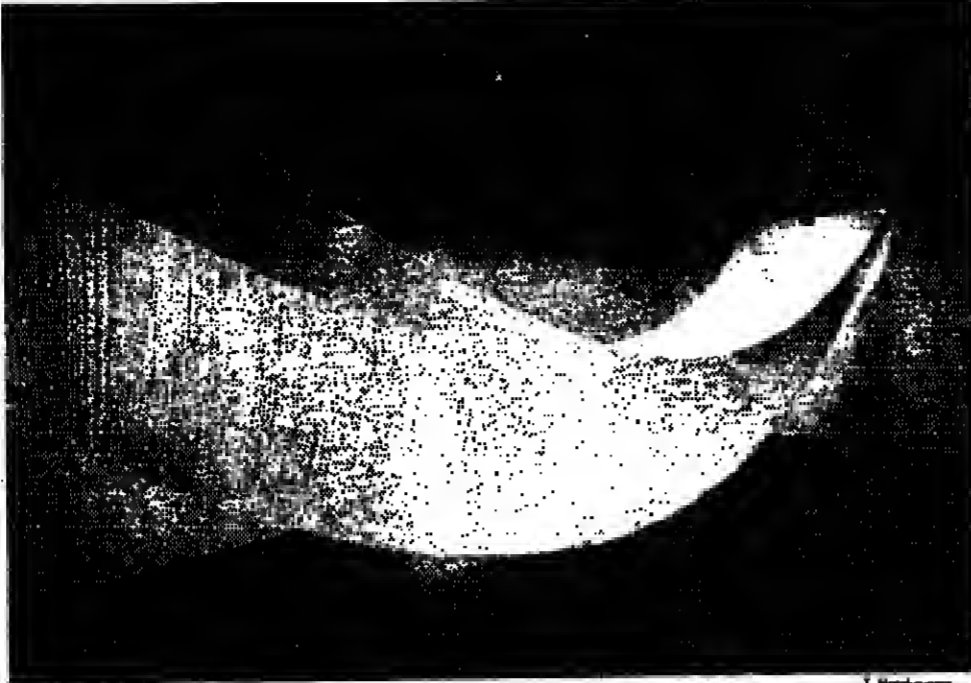
In his remarks at the ceremony, Perdigao touched upon the controversy that surrounded the construction of the museum, situated on the southern side of a tranquil park in downtown Lisbon. Conservationists engaged in a long, angry battle to preserve the open space.

He also hinted at another controversy, albeit a less public one — the fact that Gulbenkian's eclectic taste in art, which encompassed antiquities from Egypt and Mesopotamia, tapestries and bookbindings from Persia, and paintings by Rembrandt and Rubens, stopped in the early 20th century. His own collection comes to an abrupt halt with Degas and Monet.

"Very late Impressionist painting does not interest me," he once wrote to a German art collector. "I remain faithful to old, more or less classical traditions."

By way of indirect rebuttal, Perdigao wrote — and had the words inscribed in brass in the marble-lined lobby — that "art, Gulbenkian knew very well, is not a static product of man's creation; on the contrary, history teaches us that it is an activity in constant evolution and transformation, and that is one of the reasons for its great appeal."

"Gulbenkian," he said in his inaugural speech, "loved and searched for beauty in whatever period or whatever form it showed itself."



Akio Hamatani's "White Boat" is among fiber works displayed in Lausanne.

Fiber Works on View in Lausanne

By Mavis Guinard
International Herald Tribune

SINCE it was kicked off by Jean Lurcat 20 years ago, Lausanne's International Tapestry Biennial has consistently shown some of the most striking fiber-art creations in the world. Whether reminiscences of folklore, minute embroidery, rampaging textile sculpture or forebodings of doom — no holds were barred. Fiber artists were going so much their own way that the effect was tending to confusion.

"Fiber and Space," the imposed theme for the 11th Biennial, brings a welcome freshness. Space is sought and defined in delicate nets, mobiles, screens or tentlike rope structures. Selected by a jury that included Jack Lenor Larsen, the New York textile designer, and several European curators, 31 fiber artists — mainly from the United States and Japan — have found imaginative ways to use age-old techniques of spinning, braiding, cording, knotting or weaving natural or man-made materials in a cool palette.

Overhead, Aurelia Munoz's beige sails and kites float gently; Maki Nakagawa's ryoko-wrapped screens vibrate. "We want it to move," says Nadine de Montmollin, the secretary of Lausanne's tapestry center. "Whenever I come in, I make them throw open all the doors and windows." The drafts animate Larry Kirkland's icy aura of nylon ropes, the windowed grids of Rebecca Model or Lenore Tawney's forest of vertically hung threads. Only the rigid knotting of Sachiyo Morino or Etsi Ciangue's white and gold screens stand still.

"Fibre Espace," Musée Cantonal des Beaux-Arts, Place de la Riponne, Lausanne, until Sept. 4.

Beginning with the sobering pictures of Hiroshima and Nagasaki after the Bomb in "Nuclear Threat

to Our World," a disarmament exhibit at the Palais des Nations, until Aug. 31, Geneva is almost wholly under the Japanese influence all summer, with concerts, movies, ritual theater, puppet shows, tea ceremonies and Ikebana demonstrations.

The Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, 2 Rue Charles Galland, has a light-hearted collection of Egonomi and Suminome, the fine wood prints used as calendars and greeting cards. That the length of a duck's feathers or a willow branch, the size of various turtles indicate the long or short months of the year is pretty obvious. But even with no clue to the symbolic intent, the visitor can very much enjoy the cunning play of a monkey, the bound of a carp in a torrent, the detailed everyday objects lined up on the painter's table or the gasha's dresser.

Signed by Hokusai, Kuniyada or Hokei, these 18th- or early-19th-century prints fascinated painters like Monet, Manet and Degas. This museum also shows with the Musée Rath, on Place Neuve, a look at contemporary Japanese art. "Regard sur l'Art Japonais d'Aujourd'hui," until Sept. 25. Picked by a team sent out by the Fine Arts section to scan Japanese art galleries, their choice reveals abstract and elegant forms both in environmental constructions and photographs.

During the same period, the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, 1 Route de Malagnou, has some offbeat Japanese specimens. The largest is a giant crab — almost four meters across. The smallest and most beautiful, fits in a cup of sand from the island of Taketomi. An enlarged photo shows the myriad of

shell and star-shaped micro-organisms it contains, each barely a millimeter wide.

Somewhat out of step, the Petit Palais, 2 Terrasse Saint-Victor, brings out "Russian and Soviet Paintings 1900-1930" from the Tretyakov Museum. Only Malevitch's "Carre Noir" and a jewel-like Kandinsky justify a detour to see so many somber landscapes, blowsy pink nudes, smokestacks and jolly workers. Until Sept. 15.

A sun-drenched, riotous reunion of Mangin with other Fauves of the 1905-1908 period lives up to the starkly modern Pierre Gansada Foundation in Martigny.

Among the Fauves — that cage of wild beasts denounced contemptuously by one Parisian critic — are Braque, Dufy, Matisse, Vlaminck, Van Dongen and Derain, who experimented with pure bursts of color in portraits, harbors or street celebrations exploding with flags. Under the influence of Cézanne and Cubism, the others went their various ways. Mangin — except for some years in Switzerland during World War I, when the cool light of the lake subdued his brush — continued to paint in the same exuberant vein until his death in Saint-Tropez in 1949.

Two thousand years ago, Martigny was a bustling crossroads of the Roman Empire. Erected around the foundations of a small temple, the foundation also shows a permanent collection of archaeological finds and a well-polished, but less ancient, selection of veterans' gear.

"Mangin Parmi les Fauves," Fondation Pierre Gansada, Martigny, Valais, until Oct. 2.

Hunger for Past Fuels Boom

By Sourin Melikian
International Herald Tribune

THE aesthetic perception of our society is being drastically modified. Last season, the effects began to be clearly perceptible at auction. There is good reason to believe that they will become more apparent in the months to come.

The change has gone unnoticed, largely because every separate indication in the last few years has been mistaken for a fad, rooted in attempts by museum specialists at launching new art historical theories or in speculative moves from dealers anxious to create new markets. But fads cannot be sustained for very long. While some trends have cooled down, none have been reversed. Pieced together they fit into a coherent pattern.

In painting, the new mood is toward the highly figurative. At the top, this explains the soaring prices of neoclassical painting of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, as well as the recognition of 19th-century masters that can neither be described as academic nor Impressionist — Fantin-Latour, Gérôme and others. Lower down, architectural and topographical drawings are rising sky-high, following the new taste for highly descriptive detail. So is academic art and even pure kitsch on one condition: It must offer a faithful rendition of interior scenes or landscapes from our familiar surroundings as they were 100 years ago. This is a worldwide trend.

It has sent paintings of the American West soaring higher than they have ever been. But it is also at the bottom of the frantic search for Australian landscapes in Australia, for works of South African interest in South Africa, for 19th-century views of Hong Kong in the Far East, for views of Palestine equally sought after by Arab and Jewish buyers, or for 19th-century paintings of Jewish interest which, again, have never been so expensive. Political and religious allegiances may play a role but it does not explain all, if only because those very political and religious allegiances have not sprung overnight. They were already there in the '60s when nothing of the sort was happening.

Further evidence that the deeper incentive for regional buying is not, or not essentially, of a political nature lies in the fact that the best market for Italian kitsch painting is in Argentina just as the biggest outlet for French, German, or American academic views of Cairo, Damascus or Aleppo is in Arab countries.

An extreme case is that of Etienne Dinet, a Frenchman who became converted to Islam, but a Frenchman all the same, whose landscapes have a thumping market in Algeria. Here the buyers can neither identify with the nationality of the artist nor with his aesthetic

far removed from those of Arab art, but only with the evocation of a lost past. Interestingly, Dinet's work started rising long after Algeria became independent in 1963. In all these cases, the deeper incentive is not so much national or religious militancy as the search for a lost world. The drive is emotional in essence but, on the other hand, what the buyer is after is concrete, precise detail.

This curious mixture of romanticism in the purest sense and objectivism can be verified at most auc-

THE ART MARKET

tions of 19th-century art. On June 21, at Sotheby's, "The Drawing Room," indeed showing the drawing room of a Danish middle-class house with painstaking care — a most interesting Art Nouveau floral carpet may be seen on the floor — went up to a whopping \$7,700. Paul Fischer (1860-1934), who painted it in the early 1900s, is no great genius. The value of his work lies in the record of a lifestyle that is gone.

How deep the impact of this romantic yearning is, may be measured through the procreation of objects that would have been called complete duds 10 years ago. In the Hever Castle sale last May, phony pieces of arms and armor that were described in the catalog for what they were — 19th-century imitations of medieval and Renaissance art — sold at incredible prices. A "Tilting Great Helm in 15th-century style" went up to \$2,530 and a chandelier — the frothing shelling of a horse's head — in same vein \$2,200.

The combined effect of the search for historical objects d'art, discussed last week in this column, and of the yearning for a certain image of the past accounts for the highly complex price movements that have recently characterized decorative arts, particularly French furniture. At the top, those very few pieces that can be positively linked with royal palaces or be proved to be the work of cabinet-makers working for the court, beyond any possible doubt, are climbing fast and high. Below, pieces that project what could be called the "Versailles image" are likewise soaring. They include the finest Boulle furniture. A beautiful commode done around 1660-70 thus zoomed to 638,000 francs at Sotheby's in Monte Carlo last May. But no one forced the buyer to acquire that piece at a price would have been inconceivable four years ago.

Similarly, a pair of very grand giltwood fauteuils of the Regence period, still in the Louis XIV manner, went up to 330,000 francs. In contrast, the finest 18th-century furniture that does not cooey an image of royal grandeur sells for

very little. Last May in Paris, some superb Louis XVI fauteuils and chairs could be bought cheaply at Drouot. Such pieces will fall lower still when the French middle class stops buying inflation, which has been the case at Drouot since January.

Far lower down, the desire to build up a familiar image of the past has paradoxically sent 19th-century imitations of 18th-century Rococo shooting up. They fit with the yearning for the recent past — these were the armchairs and commodes that the 19th century produced and relished in. They go with the taste for kitsch. There is every reason for believing that pseudo-18th-century Rococo will continue to rise.

The search for an image of the recent past and the general return to traditionalism have unexpected by-products. Such as the Greek and Roman antiquities. Decorative marble torsos or emperors' busts from Rome have never been so expensive. They fit neatly into the "Versailles setting" that includes Louis XIV furniture or royal Louis XVI pieces in black lacquer with ormolu mounts.

On the contrary, museum pieces, unless staggeringly spectacular, do not sell well at all because European museums don't look for Roman sculpture. A splendid marble statue of the first century came from a mere 110,000 francs last fall at Drouot. Many excavated pieces, particularly small bronze objects, go downhill and will continue to do so. Too modest for museums, they have fewer and fewer buyers. The collectors of yore are gone. To get to know about such pieces takes years. Few people seem to have that much time or, if they do, to be willing to spend it poring over tiny bits of metal of a dark greenish hue.

Media's Weathermen All Wet, Expert Says

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's mass media weather forecasters are all wet, a former British Meteorological Office scientist has concluded in an informal study published in Britain's New Scientist magazine.

Since 1950 Britain's Meteorological Office has claimed an accuracy of up to 90 percent for short-term forecasts, Ivor Williams said.

But modern weather reports on British radio, interpreted from weather office forecasts, prove accurate only 42 percent of the time, he said. National newspapers seldom do better, he said. He concluded that radio, television and newspaper weathermen can seldom give an accurate forecast because they cannot cover the subject in the few seconds or lines they are allowed.

Galanos Knits Draw Bravos at N.Y. Shows

By Bernadine Morris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — First there were only gasps and a few squeals. Then came the bravos. How many times is it in the annals of fashion have bravos been heard for sweaters? Probably not too often, but these were not ordinary sweaters. They were the first knitted styles designed by James Galanos. A mixture of angora and cashmere with a pile as deep as fur, they were almost floor-length, accompanied by jackets deeply encrusted with pearls and other jewels. They are one of the first fresh ideas in evening clothes any contemporary designer has had in a long time.

By the time the last style appeared, in white angora with a thickly jeweled tunic over it, the audience was on its feet signaling its approval.

The glittering sweater outfits came at the end of a long show of fall and winter fashions that started simply enough, if a Galanos design can ever be called simple with tailored coats, and gathered impact as the styles moved to evening. The day clothes stopped at the knee and had simple, roomy tops, as well as the myriad intricate details that characterize this designer's fashions. The bloused, hip-length jackets that hugged the hips as well as the seven-eighths-length barrel-shaped coats both were accompanied by short, skimpy skirts. Offbeat ideas such as irregular-shaped fronts, a single lapel or a pleated yoke in back distinguished the suits as well as the chemise dresses that followed. Many styles appeared to wrap to the back. The chemises in particular had little flurries of pleats at the hem.

Another recurring theme was the shirred tunic, inspired, the designer said, by a classic man's shirt. With curved hemlines, the tunics and their accompanying skimpy skirts were in magnificently patterned silks to which the designer gave further individuality by pleating and tucking that produced solid-color panels on plaids and turned checks into stripes.

The closest things in the fashion world to the French couture are the clothes of James Galanos. "Expensive clothes are here to stay," he said. "They stand for luxury. There are people who want the best quality. I know how to give it to them."

Galanos was, in a sense, born knowing what style is all about. After a brief apprenticeship at the couture house of Robert Piguet in Paris, the Philadelphia-born designer opened his business in Los Angeles in 1951. Though the clothes he made were ready-to-wear, the workmanship and the styling were comparable to the French. So were the prices, mostly in the \$3,000 to \$10,000 range. "I don't try to shock," the designer said. "I leave that to the younger people."

Now 58, Galanos is not averse to trying out new things. In addition to the long sweater-dresses, there were fluffy deep-armhole sweaters belted over long, slim skirts.

The clothes are all made for the luxurious life but, unlike the French couture offerings, Galanos takes into consideration that American women do not generally live in castles. So there are some easy, fluid styles, such as the shirt-tunics and the chemises. There's something about warm weather clothes that brings out the best in designers. The resort openings, which touched off a salvo of lighthearted, imaginative fashion designs when they began earlier this month, have continued to impress viewers.

"It's the only time of the year when you design for the climate you're living in," said Donna Karan, responsible with Louis Dell'Olio for the Anne Klein collection. "It's been a hot summer and we've tried to make clothes that look cool and relaxed."

The relaxed feeling has extended to the presentations themselves, which have taken place before small groups of viewers, in an informal way. It has been possible to get a much clearer view of the clothes and what the designer is aiming at.

The resort clothes have an attractive nonchalance, typified by the looser fit. The longer lengths, descending almost to the ankles, look right in the many collections they dominate. They are almost always balanced by knee-baring styles which, in the case of Ralph Lauren, take the form of shorts rather than skirts.

Skin-tight fit has receded in favor of easy cuts that skim the body and sometimes float around it. Not only do the looser shapes look more appropriate for warm weather, but they also seem considerably more modern than the vampire clothes that were rampant last year.

All this is part of a collection that is strongly reminiscent of 1930s spectator sports fashions, a theme that also turns up elsewhere, bringing with it echoes of Deauville, Wimbledon and Newport, depending on your frame of reference. When properly interpreted, as it is here, it has a nice touch of class.

On Exhibition in Paris

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Pavillon des Arts, on the first floor of the structure that now dominates the pit of Les Halles, is presenting a show through Aug. 31 entitled "Une Journée à la Campagne" (A Day in the Country). The idea is to present works by contemporary artists that illustrate a relationship to nature.

There is a handsomely painted landscape by Gilles Aillaud, some plaisted and knotted grass by Martine Cueco that makes for frail and touching work, some large and scrupulously detailed drawings of grass by her husband, Henri Cueco, some large Hantai-dyed canvases (by Simon Hantani) — which, in the present context, become leafy evocations rather than austere exercises of craft — a big diptych by Joan Mitchell and other works by a total of 28 artists.

The Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris is showing its collection of works by Georges Rouault (through Sept. 30) and a little exhibition of drawings and tinkering by Jean Tinguely and Niki de Saint-Phalle (through Sept. 25) for the fountain that has been installed above the underground domain of the IRCAM, the musical research center next to the Pompidou Center. The result is quaint and ironic.

Upstairs under the eaves, ARC, the museum's contemporary art section, is showing James Lee Byars (through Sept. 6) and Gérard Gasiorowski (through Sept. 18). The latter is something of a clinical case — a painter who first got attention as a "realist" (he was called a hyperrealist then) by carefully evoking old photographs on large canvases (circa 1970). Then came a series of violent breaks, the first being his crochets (the French word designates a dreadful dumb), sloshy little canvases somewhere between Fauvism and the sort of thing tourists buy at Montmartre (but closer to the latter). In 1974 Gasiorowski began burning toy trains, presented them in boxes or pileups as was and catastrophe scenes) and then went on to other exercises, always producing sequences capable of filling large walls. At one stage, in the late 1970s, he was making parties of aromatic herbs mixed with his own excrement; these are also on display.

I cannot say that any of these works (except perhaps some pieces

done with sand) conveys anything in particular. They are a clinical demonstration that "spontaneity" breeds the worst clichés, especially the sort of spontaneity that in France goes with lower-middle-class anarchism.

I am convinced that Gasiorowski is sincere, but that is not enough. He is making a mess of his life as an artist because he is apparently trapped in a certain doctrine of what painting is meant to be. Devoid of a muse, he shows to his profoundly unimaginative rebellion brings back all the cheaper rhetoric of 1968 — not the true flashes of insight, but the turgid relishing of banalities. Gasiorowski is a well-meaning, gentle person who has got his wires crossed and who personifies the sort of dead-end that the aesthetic imagination sometimes comes up against in France.

James Lee Byars presents books of blank paper opened to a page on which this or that short sentence is inscribed in small gold letters. Each book is presented on dark red satin in a glass case that seems to have been brought out of a museum invented by Borges. The flavor is very much American Zen — poetry and wisdom of the West Coast in the plithiest form possible. That national attribution, incidentally, is hypothetical; the catalog, which is handsome and poetic (it begins and ends with about 40 blank pages) does not include any biographical material.

The exhibition, too, is poetic, especially since Byars has realized that it makes this complex sort of installation to get people to read a poetic text with the desired amount of o o tation and intensity.

Frost, Calder Honored On U.S. Medallions

United Press International

SAN DIEGO — U.S. Mint Director Donna M. Pope has unveiled this year's two gold medallions at the American Numismatic Association convention.

The medallions program, which is dedicated to American artists, honored poet Robert Frost on the one-ounce gold piece, and sculptor Alexander Calder on the half-ounce piece. The Frost medallion will sell for about \$441 and the Calder medallion for \$220. These prices are about 5 percent over bullion prices, a spokesman said.

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An emerald and diamond stonemaster brooch, sold in Geneva in November 1982 for S.Fr.88,000

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Do Not Jeer Nkomo

It took courage for Joshua Nkomo to return to Zimbabwe—and none whatever to jeer him for doing so. In reclaiming his seat in Parliament after five months of self-exile, Mr. Nkomo shamed his detractors. He condemned the tribal rebellion he is accused of fomenting and again pleaded for reconciliation. But his statesmanship was greeted with petty gibes and a chorus of laughter.

There was nothing funny about Mr. Nkomo's flight from the country whose independence he helped establish. Two members of his household were killed when his home was ransacked by the army.

His departure from the country seemed to confirm Zimbabwe's drift toward a one-party tribal dictatorship under Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Mr. Nkomo's principal, and unforgiving rival. Zimbabwe is not a dictatorship, however ominous Mr. Mugabe's control over the press and the zealotry of some of his cabinet allies. For all the charges of treason against Mr. Nkomo, none has been proved. It was unworthy of the prime minister to decide Mr. Nkomo as the "father of dissidents."

A stalemate guerrilla war will not be ended, and Zimbabwe's democratic promise will not be realized, if the country is not big enough, and safe enough, for a loyal opposition. Mr. Mugabe came to power preaching the need for reconciliation between whites and blacks. Mr. Nkomo's return gives him a chance to show that magnanimity is colorblind.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Promises in Pakistan

Mark Twain said it was easy to quit smoking cigars since he had done it dozens of times. Pakistan's President Zia has found it almost as easy to announce elections—he has done it six times since seizing power in 1977.

Yet in a full-dress statement to his hand-picked legislature, he now insists he means it. He promises that elections will be held, constitutional democracy restored and his military regime disbanded by March 23, 1985.

Pakistanis are not holding their breath. General Zia, they observe, also says he wants to amend the old constitution to give wide powers to the president, who would be indirectly chosen by provincial assemblies and Parliament. And the voting would be supervised by his own military, not by a civilian interim government. So his election plan looks like a formula for prolonging his rule.

Washington, which considers General Zia a useful ally, is likely to veil its doubts and applaud his words. Some even take the condescending view that dictatorship is all that Pakistan can expect, given a fractious history, ethnic quarrels and a Soviet war in neighboring Afghanistan. But acknowledging useful-

ness does not require swallowing hypocrisy. By Pakistan's own standards, the Zia regime is oppressive and arbitrary. Political parties remain illegal, and it is even a crime for opponents to meet privately. General Zia's promise to lift martial law comes in the midst of a bare-knuckled army crackdown on a national civil disobedience campaign. What were once rights in Pakistan are now but a memory.

The general's predicament is all too familiar. He finds himself sitting in the same saddle as fellow-soldiers in Turkey and South Korea: All claim they want to turn over power to civilians when and if politicians prove themselves responsible. They want the prestige of democracy but not its risks. By stifling dissent they undermine belief in their avowals.

It is possible that this General Zia means what he says. Americans should welcome moves that restore life to parliamentary politics and an independent judiciary. Whatever he does, the United States may still find it necessary and expedient to provide the general with military help. But until he genuinely delivers on his promises, applause is premature.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Computers, Codes, Kids

The kids probably lured you, on a lazy midsummer evening, to a cool theater to see one of the season's better Hollywood offerings, "War Games." Adolescents love the story not only because it centers on the kind of whizz-bang home computers they all covet, but especially because the hero, a bright but lazy 16-year-old left entirely to his own devices by preoccupied and bemuddled parents, manages to use his computer to put one over on the high school principal, win the affection of the prettiest girl in class and save the world from nuclear holocaust about to be caused by generals, scientists and world leaders. President Reagan, who saw the movie at a White House screening early this summer, liked it, too.

Well, if you thought this high-tech plot was just a diverting summer fantasy, think again. Perhaps inspired by the movie, in which the hero uses his home computer and a telephone to break into the secret Pentagon doomsday computers, a group of 15- to 25-year-olds in Milwaukee, using computers of their own, managed to gain access to unclassified information stored in a nuclear weapons lab computer. This kind of invasion of someone else's computer is against the law, but apparently the Milwaukee youngsters had no criminal intent.

They just liked the challenge involved in breaking the code and getting into a system. It is not hard to do; in three cases they found that the key granting access to information was the use of the imaginative password "system."

No harm seems to have been done by this caper, and some good may come of it. Defense and scientific experts have been jolted by the realization that teen-agers can crack supposedly confidential systems; they have hurried to improve security. And Milwaukee school administrators, while publicly disapproving of the adventure, are entitled to a little private satisfaction. Some of the youngsters in the group have been enrolled in a special computer training program at a public high school, which has obviously been successful beyond their teachers' wildest dreams.

Those of us over 35 who are still computer illiterates have cause to worry about how we will raise children who are not only comfortable but ingenious with computers. The true generation gap is between youngsters who are growing up with computers and parents who are intimidated by them. Said to say, the distance is growing between aficionados of the floppy disc and aging masters of the curve ball.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Ira Gershwin's Legacy

His lyrics are rooted in America's subconscious. Even a scattershot listing—"Embraceable You," "Let's Call the Whole Thing Off," "A Foggy Day," "Summertime," "Lady Be Good," "Stairway to Paradise," "Our Love Is Here to Stay,"—evokes his way with words. The man knew how to arrange them, how to rhyme them, how to create the simplest, most delicious phrases. He believed that a competent lyricist shouldn't be precious or condescending. And he over was.

In that sense, Ira Gershwin, who died Wednesday at age 86, was a democrat, small "d." He eschewed the lowest common denominator. Still, he made deft allusions that neither insulted nor excluded listeners. Witty, literate and fresh, he believed that everyone could share his pleasure in language.

A short, round, shy man with a fondness for cigars, Gershwin, who had been born to Russian Jews on the Lower East Side of New York, helped shape the truly American art of musical comedy. When asked which came first, the words or music, he said he normally fitted words to music, adding, "What usually comes first is the contract."

—The Boston Globe.

Détente in New Hampshire

Almost unnoticed amid the debates over MX missiles, arms negotiations and gunboat diplomacy in Central America, the Russians are quietly waging—and apparently winning—a subversive campaign in New Hampshire.

We are not talking about a struggle for hearts and minds. We are talking about a campaign to quench American thirst and fill Soviet cash registers.

In April, [state] Representative Richardson Benton of Chester noticed bottles of Stolichnaya vodka for sale in a state liquor store in Hooksett. Patriot that he is, Mr. Benton went home and wrote to Liquor Commissioner Jean Wallin that in view of the Soviets' invasion of Afghanistan, it was inappropriate to sell Russian products in New Hampshire.

Not on your life. Stolichnaya vodka brings \$110,000 a year in sales statewide—about \$80,000 more than its nearest competitor. Citing profits that vodka sales bring to the state, and the Soviets' consequent support for the New Hampshire budget, Mr. Wallin told Mr. Benton to fight the Russians on another front.

Ah, capitalism!

—The Concord (New Hampshire) Monitor.

FROM OUR AUG. 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Albanians Perplexed Turks

ST. PETERSBURG — News received from Constantinople states that the central committee of the Young Turk Party is greatly perplexed by the anti-Constitutional movement among the Albanians, and by the agitation which is increasing in the Fourth Army Corps, the commander of which has been relieved of his command but refuses to give up his post. His officers declare themselves adversaries of the new regime. Most disturbing news is received from Asia Minor. Dervishes in the village of Erzerum are haranguing the populace against the Young Turk Party.

1933: Return of the Samurai

TOKIO — Japan, declared War Minister Araki, has abandoned the idea of imitating the Occident, "which has led to so many disillusionments," and is returning to its ancient traditions as represented by the old military caste of the Samurai. The present generation in Japan commenced its education in the hard school of the great European nations, he said, and was dominated by the influence of Napoleon and secret diplomacy. He claimed bitter experience had taught Japan that the "pretended open diplomacy" of a later day is full of deceptions and must rely only on its own strength.

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It's Time the U.S. Put Castro to the Test

By Joseph J. Sisco

WASHINGTON — Both the United States and Cuba have reacted positively to the peace process initiated by the Contadora countries — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. It is time for Washington to test Fidel Castro. But any test must be realistic about what Washington can expect.

The legacy of the past will not be easily erased. In the 1960's, our aim was to undermine and overthrow Mr. Castro. Following the failure at the Bay of Pigs and the missile crisis, the United States entered into an understanding with the Soviet Union: Moscow would not reintroduce strategic missiles in Cuba, and in return Washington pledged not to invade Cuba or seek to subvert the Cuban Government. We have sought to isolate Mr. Castro and, for the most part, our hemispheric friends have supported us. We have accepted, however reluctantly, a Cuban Marxist state as an accomplished fact.

Our complaints are real and not without substance. We should not buy the contention of some that it was our confrontational opposition that threw Mr. Castro to the Russians, helps keep him within their embrace and forced him to adopt Marxism and maintain this ideological bent for more than two decades. Mr. Castro is where he is because he took Cuba there. He had plenty of opportunity, after the overthrow of Fulgencio Batista, to move Cuba toward socialist, nationalist objectives unhampered by the United States.

The Reagan administration's display of power in Central America has not gone unnoticed in Havana, of course. Also, Mr. Castro is burling. The Cuban revolution has not yielded hoped for economic benefits. Moreover, in 1986, Mr. Castro will face resumption of payment of Cuba's huge debt to Moscow.

Booming tensions from the United States would mean hard currency. Though the Cuban market is not significant for the United States, we are not particularly interested in Cuban sugar, an easing of the trade embargo would be welcome in Havana. So would the ending of Mr. Castro's isolation in the Western Hemisphere. In addition, while remaining dependent on and allied to the Soviet Union, and maintaining a Soviet military presence strictly within the United States-Soviet understandings of 1962, 1970 and 1979, Mr. Castro would find it in his interest to change his status as nearly total hostage of Moscow.

The United States and Cuba have a long and varied agenda to discuss. We have every right to insist on compensation for expropriation of private property of United States citizens.

There should be an understanding on prisoner exchange and a return of those Cubans that Mr. Castro dumped on us from his prisons and mental institutions. There are also difficulties with drug trafficking and air piracy.

All of these are important, but the heart of the problem is Fidel Castro's unwillingness to keep his hands off other countries, in the Caribbean, Central America and worldwide.

He cannot and the United States should not expect him to give up his revolution in Cuba. He needs it to maintain his position at home. Moreover, conditions of poverty, injustice and inequality in the Southern Hemisphere make Castroism, with or without Fidel, attractive to the masses until such time as hemispheric governments can assure a better long-range alternative. Mr. Castro can continue to shout his Marxist slogans — provided he stops supplying the

rebels in El Salvador through the Nicaraguan conduit, pulls out his advisers and ends his meddling throughout the hemisphere.

A serious negotiation embracing such a broad agenda would tell us more clearly whether Mr. Castro is willing to moderate his conduct, and whether he has any real interest in redressing the imbalance between Havana, Moscow and Washington.

The likelihood is that Mr. Castro is posturing — that he is not sufficiently concerned to negotiate seriously. But the United States ought to put the onus on him, if for no other reason than that it will strengthen the U.S. standing in the hemisphere, help develop additional support for our policy in Central America and help promote progress toward an essential consensus at home.

The writer, a former career diplomat and under secretary of state for political affairs, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

French Government Can't Fill Its Intellectual Void

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Compulsive summer reading for France's political class has been a newspaper debate over why the country's intellectuals have abandoned the Socialist government. The government itself launched the controversy.

Its official spokesman, Max Gallo, in private life a novelist, wrote in the French newspaper *Le Monde* that France's intellectuals have lost their sense of political commitment. They are no longer *hommes engagés*, as were the Gides and Malraux at the time of the Popular Front. He blamed this on the disillusionment of intellectuals with Marxism in the 1960s, and on the failure of the rebellion of May 1968 to produce much of lasting consequence. He suggested, as well, that it has become fashionable to be on the right.

He said that it was time for intellectuals again to take a hand in public affairs in support of the Socialists, because "it is not perhaps too much to say that the success of the left — and indeed, the destiny of France itself — depends in great measure on the movement of ideas."

The response to this must have poisoned the holidays of President François Mitterrand and his colleagues. Instead of sympathy, Mr. Gallo's article evoked a series of attacks upon the Socialist-Communist government as intellectuals explained why they indeed did not support it, or preferred at best to keep their distance from it.

There was also a cruel account in *Le Monde* of just how hard the Socialists have tried to recruit major intellectuals to government service, how strikingly they have failed, and how bitterly disappointed they are. The key case was that of Michel Foucault, the philosopher, well known in the United States and Canada, who was pressed, without success, to become cultural counselor in the French embassy in Washington. Other figures,

including the historian Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie and the political philosopher, Raymond Aron, have from the start been critics of the Socialists.

Those intellectuals who accepted government posts were mostly from the second rank. Régis Debray, the writer and sometime Latin American revolutionary, who is a counselor to Mr. Mitterrand, and Jack Lang, a man of the theater, now minister of culture, have been the government's most-publicized intellectual members — other than Mr. Mitterrand himself. Neither carried much weight in intellectual circles before coming to office.

The government has turned to scientists to find friends, inviting them to dinners and receptions, naming them to committees and cultural missions, together with people from the theater and movies, and what Mr. Debray himself calls the "R.I." (*basée intelligentsia*), literally the "low intelligentsia" of teachers, researchers, and functionaries, who make up the base of the Socialist Party.

A principal reason the Socialists have sacrificed the wide sympathy they enjoyed before coming to power is their governmental coalition with the communists. But they have also lost because of what one of their critics in the current debate (a critic on the left) forcefully calls "the same myth." The same myth? The sacrifice of the communist to an ideology from beyond the grave. And then this cynicism, the [Socialists'] naming of their pals to committees and commissions [along with] pedagogues of every kind, who denounce only the privileges they don't possess.

Yet the things being said against the Socialists in this affair (which goes on) offer little that is new. The criticisms reveal how distant the Socialist

Party is from the serious intellectual life of the country, and how inadequate its intellectual preparation for power really was, but they also show how little the intellectuals themselves seem to be able to contribute to the policy debate.

In this, Mr. Gallo can find his justification and his revenge. Part of the explanation for this undoubtedly lies in the fact that so many overriding problems of the present are economic in origin, and intellectuals (certainly as these are identified in France) are infrequently interested in economics or competent to deal with economic questions.

Another contributor to the debate quoted Sartre. Just that nobody governs innocently. This truth has contributed to the political disengagement of many intellectuals, their turn to the private and the particular, following the collapse of the utopian political thought of the past. Still another wrote that "socialism and culture are metaphysically contradictory and historically irreconcilable" because the egalitarianism of the former will not tolerate the exceptional. But that could just as well be said against democracy (and has been).

Mr. Gallo has pointed to something that is not peculiarly a French problem, but is most evident in France where the intellectuals' role in politics, and on the left, has been so large. The issues that dominate society today do not fit into the established formulas of political and social policy — or for that matter, of economics. Yet little of substance is offered in place of these old ideas. Where are the innovators? We live off ideas from the 18th and 19th centuries, and in economics, those of the early 20th. The major intellectual figures today are historians, literary critics, philosophers — and scientists. Public affairs are left to second-raters.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Brazilian Industry

Regarding "New Global Role in Industry Helps Brazilian Automakers Weather the Recession" (IHT, July 26):

I am surprised that the Brazilian automobile industry will "weather" the recession in the country. The production of "world cars" will put national industries under the dependency of the economic strategy of the U.S. car industry and, above all, under the demand of the "world market," instead of the national market.

Historically, industrialization was conceived in Brazil to be articulated on the growth of the internal demand to lead the economic and social transformation of the country. Banks and the IMF, wishing a permanent surplus in the commercial balance of Brazil, press the country to obtain an increase of the industrial exports. This will subject the industrial structure — one of the most important conquests of the Brazilian people — to the sharp fluctuations of the international demand.

Brazil's agricultural sector has been already distorted by this economic mechanism. This kind of policy may be adequate to small countries like Singapore or Taiwan. But it will have disastrous effects on a country of 120 million inhabitants with continental dimensions.

L. F. de ALENCASTRO,
Associate Assistant of Brazilian Civilization, Université de Rouen,
Paris.

elections; he may vote for president and in congressional elections for the state in which he resided. To vote in local elections (e.g. gubernatorial), he must qualify as a resident.

I share Mr. Lander's gratitude in being a citizen of a country which allows me to vote. But I do not feel "privileged" because I am allowed to do so while overseas.

BARBARA GUELFEE,
Paris.

Smoking Footnote

In the sixteenth century, King James I of England described smoking in the following terms:

"Loathsome to the eye,
Hateful to the nose,
Dangerous to the brain and
Dangerous to the lungs"

The only thing that is new is the medical evidence proving him right!

PETER W. HOWARD,
Makati, Philippines.

Assad's Responsibility

Talcott W. Seelye writes in "AA More Careful Look at Assad's Syria" (IHT, July 21) that "Mr. Assad definitely wants the Golan Heights back, since he feels some personal responsibility for the loss of the Golan in 1967." So the man who butchered 10,000 of his own subjects has feelings. As long as personal feelings of dictators are to determine international boundaries, why not return Calais to the British? Queen ("Bloody") Mary took the loss badly.

DAVID HOSTKY,
Ramatana, Israel.

Having the Vote

Regarding "Voting From Abroad" (Letters, July 21):

The law is indeed specific concerning voting rights of Americans overseas; however, it is quite different from what Mr. Lander contends. An American need not maintain a U.S. residence in order to vote in national

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

ECONOMIC SCENE

By MICHAEL J. PIORE

U.S. Undergoing Organizational Shift Toward Flexible Production Systems

NEW YORK — U.S. business is engaged in a major organizational transformation. This transformation is an effort to accommodate the instability and uncertainty that has marked the economic environment of the last 10 years.

It represents the abandonment of a strategy of mass production of standardized products for stable, mass markets, in favor of more flexible and adaptable systems of production and marketing. This in turn requires a reorientation in thinking about national economic policy. It is too early to assess the full implications of this change in business strategy, but some things are already clear.

First, the pressures producing these changes are not inevitable or irreversible. The business environment of the earlier postwar period was produced by an institutional structure designed to stabilize the domestic economy and ensure its expansion. The instability of recent years is largely attributable to the increasing internationalization of markets and the absence of institutions capable of stabilizing the world economy.

Through the debt crisis of the major developing countries, the United States has acquired the leverage to impose stability on the international economic order. But that leverage has been used to thwart the development of stabilizing institutions.

The United States has opposed measures that would stabilize commodity markets, restore fixed exchange rates and promote international expansion, insisting instead on policies of restraint and contraction. Washington has favored an environment in which U.S. business organization as now constituted is least able to compete; and, in this way, has forced the reorientation of organization and productive technology.

Protectionism will not remove the pressures generating these changes. U.S. markets are too small, too unstable and growing too slowly to sustain existing organizational and technological structures. More trade, not less, would thus be required to make those structures viable.

Given the direction in which the United States is moving, "industrial policy" in the form of a federal effort to provide direction to national economic development does not make sense either. Such a policy would be meaningless as part of an effort to restore the dynamic of mass production through a new international economic order and to negotiate the U.S. position within it. Without this effort, what is required is a social policy to ease the transition away from mass production to the emerging alternative. The inherent flexibility and adaptability of this alternative obviates the need for the kind of national planning that the concept of industrial policy implies.

What is required for the success of the emerging economic alternative is the reassertion of the legitimacy of much more conventional forms of communal activity and governmental action. The new structures appear to require institutional supports modeled on traditional structures now under attack: the public educational system, land-grant colleges, the agricultural extension service, Social Security, the national railroad and highway programs and the protections the federal government has provided for trade union organization.

Industrial Policy

The policy of the Reagan administration is one reason to be concerned about such communal institutions. But a more profound reason for concern is the incentive structure inherent in the emergent forms of organization and technology compared to that inherent in the old.

In mass production, both equipment and labor skills are highly specialized to a particular make and model, and production occurs in large, integrated organizations. This enables the organization to capture the returns to investments in training, research and development and the provision of much of the overhead capital. Since the business concern reaps the return, it is generally willing to make the investments.

In flexible forms of production, labor and equipment are more general, organizational units are smaller, and both labor and technology circulate more freely among different enterprises. The private incentive to provide training and research is thus much weaker.

Communal institutions are required to channel competition. Competitive pressure is much greater in the new economic environment than it was in the old. The pressure will lead to growth only if business responds through innovations in the product and in production. Such innovation, moreover, requires a close collaboration between labor and management and between contractors and subcontractors.

But the competitive pressures are such that, unless limited by communal institutions like trade unions and social regulations, they sooner or later force business to cut wages to labor and payments to subcontractors. Competition through exploitation then becomes an alternative to genuine innovation and destroys the collaborative relationship required for such innovation to occur. The kind of market pressure that public policy is seeking to promote will thus prove destructive of economic progress.

The writer, a professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, contributed this article to The New York Times.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 19, excluding bank service charges

	\$	DM	FF	Y	Sw	£	S	DK	Sc
Australia	2.3655	4.59	111.35	37.21	6.1878	17.91	5.891	137.81	97.89
Belgium	36.365	4.87	20.85	6.613	2.3215	17.91	5.891	137.81	97.89
Canada	1.3118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	1.3655	4.87	20.85	6.613	2.3215	17.91	5.891	137.81	97.89
France	6.5595	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	1.9363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	1.3655	4.87	20.85	6.613	2.3215	17.91	5.891	137.81	97.89
Japan	160.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	2.2037	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	204.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	166.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	13.7603	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	2.0048	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UK	1.9363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US	1.0000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Reuters, 12:00 PM

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U.S. M-1 Records Decline

\$500-Million Fall Strengthens Bonds

United Press International

NEW YORK — The basic U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$500 million in the latest week, the Federal Reserve reported Friday. The drop brought M-1 within striking distance of the Fed's growth targets.

David M. Jones, economist at Aulbury G. Lanston & Co. said M-1 now is \$1 billion above the Fed's target of 5 percent to 9 percent growth, down from \$5 billion only a few weeks ago. "This good news, along with signs the economy is losing steam, will be good news for the bond markets," he said.

Indeed, Treasury bonds, which plunged Thursday and early Friday, rose roughly a point following the Fed's report.

"It's a good guess we will see no further tightening by the Fed for a significant period of time," Mr. Jones said.

William W. Sullivan, Jr., senior vice president at Dean Witter Reynolds, said it is "not outside the realm of possibility that the Fed has actually nudged the federal funds rate down." The key overnight rate has been slightly lower the past three trading days, after pushing up to 9 1/4 percent.

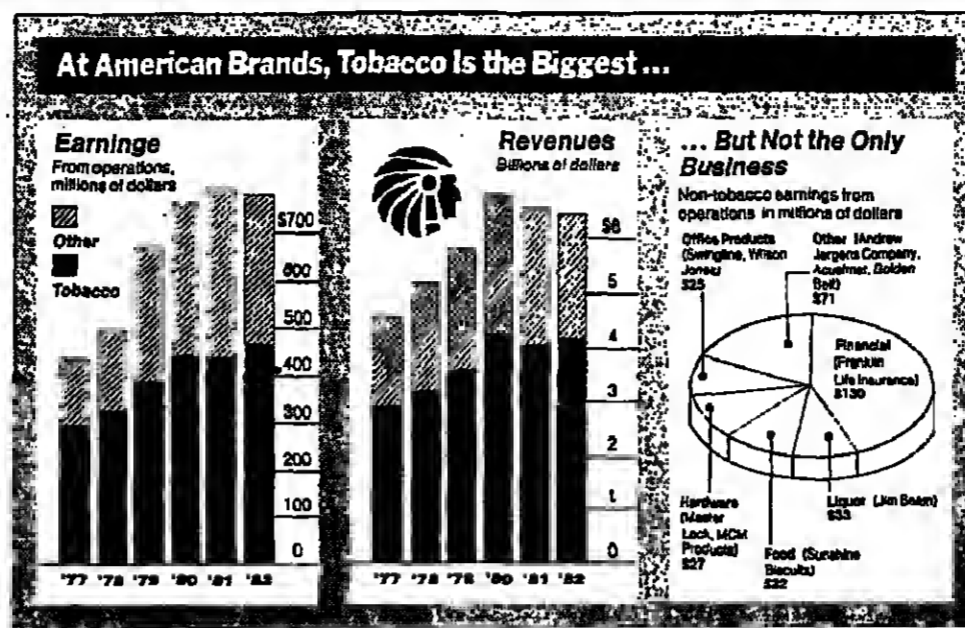
The Fed also reported that U.S. commercial banks averaged net borrowed reserves of \$457 million in the week, normally a signal that the Fed is making less money available to banks to lend.

But Mr. Sullivan believes that figure "could overstate Fed intentions. For sure, the latest money number takes pressure off the Fed to consider a hike in the discount rate and the prime rate will stabilize at current levels."

M-1, comprised of cash, checkable bank deposits, and a seasonally adjusted average of \$156.9 billion in the week ended Aug. 10, compared with a revised \$17.4 billion the previous week.

In the latest 13 weeks, M-1 averaged a 13 percent rate of gain.

Commercial and industrial loans at the nation's major banks fell \$220 million in the latest reporting week, following a gain of \$1.58 billion the previous week.



American Brands Is Biding Its Time In Looking for the Right Acquisition

By Pamela G. Hollie

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American Brands Inc., the oldest tobacco company in the United States, is sitting on so much money these days that it can afford to be patient.

When Norton Simon Inc. went on the auction block, American Brands was approached by investment bankers who knew the diversified company had cash and credit of more than \$2 billion for non-tobacco acquisitions. And when Stuckley-Van Camp Inc. was looking for a friendly company to save it from a takeover by the Pillsbury Co., Stuckley's investment bankers also came to American Brands.

American Brands refused in both cases. This is a company, says Edward W. Whittemore, its chairman, that is waiting for just the right opportunity to spend its tobacco fortune. Like a collector of bottle caps or matchboxes, American Brands is looking for trademarks. More importantly, American Brands is looking for companies much like itself: profitable, well-known and old.

Among its acquisitions have been the 190-year-old Jim Beam Distilling Co., a 126-year-old British tobacco company, Gallaher Ltd., which markets Benson & Hedges cigarettes in Europe; the Andrew Jergens Co., a 101-year-old cosmetic maker; and the 99-year-old Franklin Life Insurance Co. Earlier this year, American Brands acquired Pinkerton's Inc., the 134-year-old security company.

The company's products now include cutlery, cookies, soap, cigars, bourbon, hand lotion and paper shredders. Mr. Whittemore, who developed his career at American Brands' growing office-supply business to its security business, which includes Pinkerton's and Master Lock, a lock manufacturer. His company, which already has spent \$2.1 billion

on diversification, intends to spend \$2 billion more in the next five years. So American Brands is looking for products to thread its empire of lotion, locks and life insurance together.

Much of its acquisition war chest comes from tobacco, a business that, despite taxes and health warnings, has 52 million loyal smokers. A single percentage-point share in the American tobacco market is valued at \$180 million in annual sales. And, as American Brands' cigarettes are well established, the company does not need to advertise heavily nor to promote extensively.

In addition, production advances have made cigarette making one of the most productive industries in the country. "Cigarettes throw off cash," said Jeffrey Weingarten, a tobacco analyst for Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Like other cigarette companies that own food, beer and oil enterprises, American Brands feels it must diversify.

The tobacco industry is growing at only 2 percent a year, while other markets grow faster. Mr. Weingarten expects American Brands to announce at least one more acquisition before year-end.

Executives at American Brands indicate that the company is having preliminary discussions with several potential acquisition candidates. The company recently announced a \$300-million debt issue to raise cash.

The non-tobacco strategy, Mr. Whittemore says, is aimed at rejuvenating the company, expanding its earnings base, reducing its dependence on tobacco and pulling American Brands out of its nostalgia for the days when it was the only tobacco company in America. That monopoly ended in 1911, when the trust-busting Supreme Court forced its breakup.

From its pieces came the British American Tobacco (Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

U.S. GNP Growth At 5-Year High In 2d Quarter

By Caroline Atkinson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy roared ahead at an annual rate of 9.2 percent in the second quarter, the fastest quarterly growth rate in five years, while corporate profits recorded their biggest jump in eight years, the Commerce Department reported Friday.

The swift pace of recovery, which has taken economists by surprise, will likely continue during the third quarter before slowing somewhat by year-end, analysts said.

It was accompanied by slower inflation than previously estimated. Prices rose by 4.4 percent in the second quarter, rather than the 5.2 percent increase first reported, the Commerce report said.

A separate government report published Friday sounded a warning note about the future strength of recovery. Factory orders for major consumer goods such as washing machines and cars dropped by 3.6 percent in July, only the second decline since the recovery began, the Commerce Department said.

However, much of the decline was due to a decline in orders for aircraft and parts, which move erratically from month to month.

The Commerce Department had originally reported that the nation's gross national product rose at an 8.7 percent annual rate in the second quarter, after allowing for inflation. The upward revision left the second quarter increase the biggest since an 11 percent rise in 1978 and "one of the larger ones on record," the Commerce Department chief economist, Robert Omer, said.

The recovery has given an enormous boost to U.S. company profits. After-tax profits climbed by 14.8 percent between the first and second quarters, the biggest quarterly gain since 1975, Friday's report said. The \$15.9 billion increase was the largest dollar rise in profits on record.

The White House press spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, hailed the new GNP figures as "the latest in a series of positive economic signs showing that the recovery continues to build and pick up steam."

Asked whether the quick pace may lead the Federal Reserve to tighten credit policy and push up interest rates, Mr. Speakes said "we have no complaint" about the Federal Reserve's monetary policy.

High interest rates are viewed by most analysts as the major threat to the economic recovery. The Federal Reserve has tightened credit conditions in recent weeks in an attempt to slow the rapid growth in the money supply. Friday, the Fed reported a \$500 million drop in the narrow M1 measure of the money supply, which includes cash and checking accounts, in the week to August 10. Financial markets had been hoping for a decline.

However, the surge in profits reported Friday "provides a strong incentive for increased business spending on inventories and capital goods," Robert Dederick, Commerce undersecretary, said.

Before-tax profits rose even more strongly than after-tax profits, with a second quarter increase of 18.5 percent, the report said. Mr. Dederick commented that this profits measure "leaped forward by almost one-third from the fourth quarter of 1982 to the second quarter of 1983, following a drop of 18.1 percent during the 1981-82 recession."

The GNP increase was revised upward because of higher than estimated investment, a slower pace of inventory run off, and a better trade performance, the Commerce report said. A consumer spending spree was still by far the biggest force driving the economy during the quarter, with spending in constant 1972 dollars up by \$23.2 billion at an annual rate from the first three months of the year.

Third quarter growth is likely to be fueled by a swing in business inventories, as firms start to produce more to build up their lean stocks, and by further increases in consumer spending, analysts said.

The improvement in the economy has already led to sharp declines in the unemployment rate.

NYSE Ends Mixed in Slow Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished with mixed results Friday in the second slowest session of the year amid investor uncertainty about the course of interest rates.

Oil stocks were standouts in the otherwise dull session while some drug stocks were battered by the prospects of a competitive war over painkiller products.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fluctuated throughout the day after plunging 14.02 Thursday, added 1.73 to 1,194.21. The average gained 11.38 overall during the volatile week.

Volume of 58,590,000 shares, down from the 82,280,000 traded Thursday, was the slowest since 58,505,450 shares changed hands March 28, the slowest session of the year.

"There are many crosscurrents

in the market and investors are confused," said Alfred Harris of Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., St. Louis. "And things are likely to stay that way for a while."

Gulf Oil was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 42 1/2. Texaco followed, up 1/4 to 38 1/4. American Telephone & Telegraph was third, up 1/4 to 64 1/4.

Ohio Standard gained 2 1/4 to 57 1/4. Sohio officials said about a third of the known reserves in the Prudhoe Bay field in the Arctic Circle has been pumped out and improved technology should improve an already bright future for drilling.

Indiana Standard rose 1/4 to 53 1/4. Exxon 1/4 to 38 1/4. Mobil 1/4 to 33 1/4. Atlantic Richfield 1/4 to 51 1/4. Phillips 1/4 to 38 1/4 and Superior 1/4 to 37 1/4. Several analysts think the energy issues are undervalued and

that oil prices will remain stable. Tandy Corp., which fell 1/4 Thursday after reporting fourth-quarter earnings of 71 cents a share versus 60 cents a year ago, rebounded 1/4 to 38 1/4 in active trading. Tandy has agreed to buy a Country Corp. subsidiary for \$91.5 million. Country rose 1/4 to 28 1/4 on the Amex after losing 2 1/4 Thursday.

Kentucky Energy rose 3/4 to 42 1/4. A group of shareholders, including Gulf Interstate and Appalachian Co., said they would seek partial or full control of Kentucky Energy and representation on the board.

Continental Group gained 2 1/4 to 42 1/4. The company is holding discussions to possibly sell some of its forest products business to Stone Container Corp. subsidiary for \$91.5 million. Continental rose 1/4 to 26 1/4.

Dollar Declines On M-1 Report

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar advanced in volatile trading Friday, then lost most of the gains after the Federal Reserve reported a \$500-million drop in the money supply. Gold and silver fell.

The dollar, which began its latest upward turn Thursday in New York, fell back from the day's highs in the afternoon when the government reported that durable goods orders plunged 3.6 percent last month. It then tumbled to about Thursday's levels after the money supply report.

The dollar traded up to 2.665 Deutsche marks, then began to ease after the durable goods report. It closed in New York at 2.645 DM, compared with 2.643 Thursday.

Congress Is Warned Of Bulge in Deficit

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The federal deficit will hit a record \$207 billion this year, nearly double the record set in 1982, and stay that high for years unless Congress cuts spending or raises taxes, the Congressional Budget Office said Friday.

If Congress does enact all of the spending cuts and tax increases called for in its recent budget resolution, the deficit would dip to \$192 billion in fiscal 1984, \$176 billion to \$180 billion in 1985 and \$143 billion to \$146 billion in 1986.

The deficit projections have to be expressed as ranges because Congress put a contingency spending fund in its budget resolution. The money from that fund would only be used if Congress authorized some new recession-relief programs, which is unlikely.

The revised estimates are \$5 billion or \$14 billion lower for fiscal 1984 than the CBO projected in its February report.

Most of the reduction is accounted for by recently enacted budget measures and stronger economic growth, Mrs. Rivlin said.

In its latest estimate, the CBO that projects the unemployment rate will decline to 8.9 percent by the end of 1984 and to 8.2 percent by the end of 1984 — when the presidential election will be held.

"Assuming implementation of the budget resolution, we will have an improving economy in 1984," Mrs. Rivlin said.

The CBO, in an economic and budget update, estimated the deficit for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 will be \$207 billion — \$13 bil-

Good U.S. Unemployment News Hid Gloomy Side

Despite Brisk Recovery, Many Manufacturing Jobs Are Expected to Stay Lost

By Jane Seabury

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When the Reagan administration released the good news this month about unemployment, some of the best news was that the long-suffering manufacturing industries had made a healthy rebound.

The bad news is that, despite the brisk clip, manufacturing employment is not expected to recover completely.

Unemployment made its greatest dip in July since the recovery began last December. The unemployment rate for manufacturing workers plunged from 14.8 percent in December to 10.5 percent last month. In addition, consumer sales helped push down business inventories, an indication that manufacturing will be on the rise.

Although unemployment was down in the areas in which goods are actually produced, and industrial production itself has been up, the manufacturing sector has a long way to go to return to pre-recession levels. The long-term employment shift is still moving away from high-wage, manufacturing jobs such as seam welding and steel smelting and toward low-paying service jobs such as store clerking and secretarial work.

Despite gains from June to July and gains over the last four months, there are still 53,000 fewer manufacturing jobs than there were a year ago. Service jobs, excluding those in government, increased by \$10,000 during the same time.

"In the busiest part of the recovery phase, you're going to get a pickup in cyclical industries" such as auto production and metals, said Otto Eckstein of Data Resources

Inc. However, looking beyond the business cycle, "the gain is not in those sectors at all," Mr. Eckstein said. More than 90 percent of new jobs will be in services and trade while 6 to 7 percent, at best, will be in manufacturing, he said.

"I can't tell precisely how many jobs will come back and won't come back," said Jerry Jasnowski, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Jasnowski said that, if the current recovery is comparable to previous ones, by 1985 at least 800,000 manufacturing jobs lost in the recession still will not be filled.

About three million manufacturing workers lost their jobs during the recent recession, Mr. Jasnowski said. Most of the jobs that return will do so within the next two years, he said.

Auto industry unemployment is almost back to the levels of 1981, said Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. But she said the peak levels of 1978 will probably never be repeated.

The July unemployment report noted that auto industry unemployment dropped from 24 percent in November to 9 percent last month. A Labor Department economist said, however, that those figures do not mean that all the autoworkers were recalled to their old jobs.

"Some small percent leave the area," said Mr. Eckstein. Others "drift out of manufacturing" and take up unskilled jobs. And some have left the labor force altogether, either by retiring early or just dropping out.

The recovery so far has been fueled by the automobile and housing

industries, which will continue to improve through the remainder of the year, according to a report by Data Resources. Consequently, the progress of industries that support housing and autos, such as motor vehicle parts, tires, fabricated metals and glass, construction supplies, lumber, hardware and plumbing materials, will depend on what the two major industries do. And they in turn depend on the level of interest rates.

Data Resources predicted that overall growth next year and in 1985 will slow because of rising interest rates. "The industries most affected by this slowdown are the housing and auto-related industries... and durable consumer goods such as appliances, TV and radios and household furniture."

In addition, the strong dollar, created partly by high U.S. interest rates, could increase competition of U.S. goods. "The poor trade outlook and the slowdown in the recovery keeps production in several industries below their pre-recession peak even by the end of 1985," Data Resources said.

A report released last week by the major U.S. trade union grouping, the

NYSE Most Actives									
GOULD	114.75	114.75	114.75	114.75	114.75	114.75	114.75	114.75	114.75
AT&T	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00
IBM	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Microsoft	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00
Intel	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Apple	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Oracle	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Unisys	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Spacelabs	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
PerkinElmer	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
Amgen	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Boehringer	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
Amgen	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Boehringer	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Amgen	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Boehringer	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Amgen	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Boehringer	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Amgen	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Boehringer	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Amgen	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Boehringer	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Dow Jones Averages									
Indus	1023.25	1023.25	1023.25	1023.25	1023.25	1023.25	1023.25	1023.25	1023.25
Transp	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
Comp	975.00	975.00	975.00	975.00	975.00	975.00	975.00	975.00	975.00
Chem	950.00	950.00	950.00	950.00	950.00	950.00	950.00	950.00	950.00
Auto	925.00	925.00	925.00	925.00	925.00	925.00	925.00	925.00	925.00
Food	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00
Pharm	875.00	875.00	875.00	875.00	875.00	875.00	875.00	875.00	875.00
Tele	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00
Energy	825.00	825.00	825.00	825.00	825.00	825.00	825.00	825.00	825.00
Health	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
Media	775.00	775.00	775.00	775.00	775.00	775.00	775.00	775.00	775.00
Retail	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
Finance	725.00	725.00	725.00	725.00	725.00	725.00	725.00	725.00	725.00
Real Estate	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00
Utilities	675.00	675.00	675.00	675.00	675.00	675.00	675.00	675.00	675.00
Insurance	650.00	650.00	650.00	650.00	650.00	650.00	650.00	650.00	650.00
Telecom	625.00	625.00	625.00	625.00	625.00	625.00	625.00	625.00	625.00
Biotech	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
Defense	575.00	575.00	575.00	575.00	575.00	575.00	575.00	575.00	575.00
Automotive	550.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	550.00
Food Processing	525.00	525.00	525.00	525.00	525.00	525.00	525.00	525.00	525.00
Pharmaceuticals	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Telecommunications	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00
Energy Services	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00
Healthcare	425.00	425.00	425.00	425.00	425.00	425.00	425.00	425.00	425.00
Media & Entertainment	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Retail Sales	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
Financial Services	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
Real Estate Services	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00
Utilities Services	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Insurance Services	275.00	275.00	275.00	275.00	275.00	275.00	275.00	275.00	275.00
Telecom Services	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
Biotech Services	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00
Defense Services	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Automotive Services	175.00	175.00	175.00	175.00	175.00	175.00	175.00	175.00	175.00
Food Processing Services	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Pharmaceutical Services	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Telecommunications Services	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Energy Services	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Healthcare Services	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Media & Entertainment Services	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Retail Sales Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Real Estate Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Insurance Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telecom Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Biotech Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Defense Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Automotive Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Processing Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pharmaceutical Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telecommunications Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Media & Entertainment Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Retail Sales Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Real Estate Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Insurance Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telecom Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Biotech Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Defense Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Automotive Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Processing Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pharmaceutical Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telecommunications Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Media & Entertainment Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Retail Sales Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Real Estate Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Insurance Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telecom Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Biotech Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Defense Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Automotive Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Processing Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pharmaceutical Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telecommunications Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Media & Entertainment Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Retail Sales Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Real Estate Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Insurance Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telecom Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Biotech Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Defense Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Automotive Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Processing Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pharmaceutical Services	0.00	0.							

SPORTS

Pine-Tar' Contest Concludes Quickly As Royals Triumph

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Twenty-five
one upfield protest and two
decisions later, the New York
Yankees and the Kansas City
Royals completed a baseball game
Monday night. The finish was
anticlimactic.

Four men batted — one for the
Yankees, three for the Royals —
four made outs. In 9 minutes
seconds, the pine-tar game that
bored the attention of baseball
fans throughout the country was
over. The Royals won it, 5-4, on the
out, two-run home run that
George Brett hit in the ninth inning.

The home run was challenged at
the time by the Yankees manager,
Yogi Berra, then disallowed by
umpires because, they agreed,
it had too much pine tar on his
bat. The homer was reinstated four
days later by Lee MacPhail, the
American League president, after
Royals protested.

Yankees protested the ruling for the
first time in 1983. The ruling was
not present for the first time.
He flew to New York from
Kansas City with the team Thurs-
day afternoon but did not accom-
pany the Royals to Yankee Stadium.
He and three other members of the
team, including Manager Dick
Howe, had been ejected by Mac-
Phail for their heated reaction to
umpires' ruling on that bizarre
day afternoon.

For several hours, the comple-
ment of the game Thursday night
was in jeopardy. Acting in two
days, the umpires' ruling was
fired by fans because the
umpires intended to charge admis-
sion for the resumed game instead
allowing free admission for
those who held tickets to the origi-
nal game July 24 — Justice Orest
V. Sullivan of the Supreme Court in
Bronx issued a preliminary in-
junction barring the completion
Thursday night. However, the
American League, which had or-
dered the game to be played Thurs-
day night, overruled the injunction
and, instead, ordered the game to be
played on Friday night.

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day night, overruled the injunction
and, instead, ordered the game to be
played on Friday night.

Sullivan said, "I guess I can ex-
cess my determination best in two
words: Play ball." He said that
the game under the original
policy would not cause the
14-year-old Lawrence Mor-
son and Adam and Gregory Da-
gones 6 and 2 — "irreparable
harm," the standard that must be
met for injunctive relief.

Sullivan indicated in his detailed
reasoning of the attorneys that he
ubated a \$2.50 admission fee (for
served seats) was prohibitive for
many people, and he noted
that the plaintiffs would be entitled
refunds if the lawsuits were
ultimately successful.

After Sullivan's ruling, however,
Yankees reversed their policy
and said that only checks would be
accepted. But 1,245 fans were
sent to Yankee Stadium. The
attendance at the July 24 part
of game was 33,944. The Yankees
estimated that it had cost \$25,000
to resume the game.

Whereas Brett was the hero, or
thrice, of the first part of the
game, Dan Quisenberry was the
man of the moment for the Royals
in the second game. Quisenberry
tied this year. Quisenberry
tied 10 pitches and retired Don
Stanton on a fly to center field,
by Smalley on a fly to left field.

and Oscar Gamble on a grounder
to second base.

For his few minutes of work,
Quisenberry gained his 33rd save.

George Frazier, who struck out
Hal McRae for the third out in the
Royal ninth, said, "It's over. All we
have to do now is kick some butt
and get back to where we were."

Before Frazier threw the first
pitch he tossed to Ken Griffey at
first. Tim Lincecum, the first-base
umpire, signaled safe. Then Frazier
threw to second base, and Dave
Phillips signaled safe.

The Yankees, on Martin's in-
structions, were appealing that
Brett had missed first base after
hitting the home run. However, the
American League office had antici-
pated the possibility of an appeal
— the crew of umpires Thursday
night was not the crew that um-
pired the game July 24 — and was
prepared for it.

When Martin went out to discuss
the matter with Phillips, the crew
chief pulled a letter from his pocket.
It was a notational statement
from the umpires at the July 24
game confirming that both Brett
and U.L. Washington, who had
singled ahead of Brett's home run,
had touched all of the bases.

do with Don Sutton around for a
season, not a month?

Now the Brewers, in first place,
are one of those inspirational teams
which fans can coo, saying,
"How do they do it? With mir-
acles?"

At one point this spring, seven
Brewers were disabled. Next, the
general manager, Harry Dalton,
decided that "Thumper" 32, had the
body of a 40-year-old, with ques-
tionable work habits. Dalton trun-
cated him before the league got wind
of his decreased value for the weak-
stick glove man Rick Manning.

As the Brewers sunk to last
place, the miseries never stopped.
The core of the Brewers' suspect
rotation — Sutton, Mike Caldwell
and Bob McClure — has a com-
bined 25-26 record and an ERA
over 4.40. When you have to give 27
starts in this pennant race to
three pitchers, you're in trouble.

But the Brewers' success is a
new lynch chemistry built on line
drives and multi-hit innings. Last
week, the first six Brewer regulars
all had batting averages over .300.
Ben Oglivie's slipped to .288, but
Paul Molitor, Yount, Jim Gantner,
Simmons and Cooper are all be-
tween .301 and .316.

"There are some underpubli-
cized spectacular performances go-
ing on here," Sutton said. "Mc-
Clure was eighth in a row at one-
base hits. Porter's 5-1 since the
All-Star break. If I'd done my job,
where would we be?"

Sutton has succumbed to an an-
cient syndrome: the hero complex.
Harvey Krenn, the manager, has
let the veteran call his own shots
and when the bullpen was thin in
the spring, Sutton let himself pitch
too many innings too many times.
In Texas, Sutton even came back to
pitch the sixth and seventh after a
two-hour rain delay.

"Hindsight says that was a stu-
pid move on my part; I've been
paying for it ever since," said a
fired-up Sutton who, this week, is
missing a start for only the sixth
time in 18 years. "This is a special
collection of people. They are for
each other more than any team I
think I ever played on. They're a
neat bunch of guys to play with."

Sitting in the corner of the club-
house was the Spirit of '82, Vucko-
vich, the man who sacrificed his
arm for a pennant. "They say no-
body has ever come back from a
torn rotator cuff," Vuckovich said.
"Hell, I pitched with one the last
two months of last year. It took me
all four days between starts just so I
could get my arm back above my
head again. It was worth it. We got
to a World Series."

Now Vuckovich, who pitches
batting practice every fifth day and
thinks he'll return to the mound in
September, is largely a cheerleader.
The menacing Count of Vucko-
vania is asked what he sees when he
looks at the team that, so recently,
was an American League scourge.

Minutes before, Milwaukee had
beaten Boston, 4-3, in 14 innings,
the winning run coming hitless-
wonder style on a walk, a stolen
base, a sacrifice bunt and a sacrifice
fly. For the night, the Brewers had
13 hits — all singles.

"We are," Vuckovich said, "a
smart scrappy ballclub."
How times change.

Next: the Toronto Blue Jays.

Transition

NATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION
PORTLAND—Traded Peter O'Donnell
center, to Detroit Lions in exchange for
a 1984 first-round draft choice. Traded
the draft rights to Granville Walters, center, to
Indianapolis Colts in exchange for a 1984 second-
round draft choice.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
BALTIMORE—Traded Reese McCall, tight
end, to Tampa Bay Buccaneers in exchange for
an undrafted free agent.

WASHINGTON—Announced that
Mantel, defensive end, left camp. Placed
Bob Whittier, guard, on the injured reserve list.

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The umpire Dave Phillips showing the Yankee manager, Billy Martin, an affidavit signed by the umpiring crew of July 24 certifying that the Royals' George Brett touched all bases after hitting his controversial "pine-tar" home run.

Goodbye to Harvey's Wallbangers— New Brewers Are 'Smart and Scrappy'

This is the second of five reports on
the five contenders in the hotly
contested American League East.

By Thomas Boswell

MILWAUKEE — Who ever
thought that, in just one year, the
mighty Milwaukee Brewers, the
biggest, piratical, broad-shouldered
Big Blue Brew Crew, the desperado
of the last World Series, would
transform themselves into plucky
overshadows?

Say goodbye to Harvey's Wall-
bangers. This Brewer team figures
to have only one 20-home run man,
Say hello to the New Brew Crew, a
team vastly different and almost as
good as its predecessor. Hustle has
replaced muscle.

Gone are the three most visible
Brewers of 1982: Gorman Thomas,
Rollie Fingers and Pete Vuckovich.
That trio — the reigning American
League home run champion and
the league's two most recent Cy
Young winners — cultivated an
evil look, played rough and won
through crafty intimidation.

Thomas has been traded, and
Vuckovich and Fingers are rehabili-
tating bad arms. Their disap-
pearance is equivalent to the Reds
losing Pete Rose, Joe Morgan and
Tony Perez, or the Yankees losing
Thurman Munson, Sparky Lyle
and Catfish Hunter.

"They were well-defined person-
alities," their teammate Ted Sim-
mons said, "but that doesn't neces-
sarily mean they were the main
factor in our success."

The Brewers have altered their
outlook and playing style to adjust
to their drastically altered personnel.
Last season, Milwaukee looked
so powerful, scoring the most runs
in a generation, that their World
Series defeat seemed a fluke. Sur-
vive, the Brewers would be back to
correct the misimpression that they
could be beaten. What would they

do with Don Sutton around for a
season, not a month?

Now the Brewers, in first place,
are one of those inspirational teams
which fans can coo, saying,
"How do they do it? With mir-
acles?"

At one point this spring, seven
Brewers were disabled. Next, the
general manager, Harry Dalton,
decided that "Thumper" 32, had the
body of a 40-year-old, with ques-
tionable work habits. Dalton trun-
cated him before the league got wind
of his decreased value for the weak-
stick glove man Rick Manning.

As the Brewers sunk to last
place, the miseries never stopped.
The core of the Brewers' suspect
rotation — Sutton, Mike Caldwell
and Bob McClure — has a com-
bined 25-26 record and an ERA
over 4.40. When you have to give 27
starts in this pennant race to
three pitchers, you're in trouble.

But the Brewers' success is a
new lynch chemistry built on line
drives and multi-hit innings. Last
week, the first six Brewer regulars
all had batting averages over .300.
Ben Oglivie's slipped to .288, but
Paul Molitor, Yount, Jim Gantner,
Simmons and Cooper are all be-
tween .301 and .316.

"There are some underpubli-
cized spectacular performances go-
ing on here," Sutton said. "Mc-
Clure was eighth in a row at one-
base hits. Porter's 5-1 since the
All-Star break. If I'd done my job,
where would we be?"

Sutton has succumbed to an an-
cient syndrome: the hero complex.
Harvey Krenn, the manager, has
let the veteran call his own shots
and when the bullpen was thin in
the spring, Sutton let himself pitch
too many innings too many times.
In Texas, Sutton even came back to
pitch the sixth and seventh after a
two-hour rain delay.

"Hindsight says that was a stu-
pid move on my part; I've been
paying for it ever since," said a
fired-up Sutton who, this week, is
missing a start for only the sixth
time in 18 years. "This is a special
collection of people. They are for
each other more than any team I
think I ever played on. They're a
neat bunch of guys to play with."

Sitting in the corner of the club-
house was the Spirit of '82, Vucko-
vich, the man who sacrificed his
arm for a pennant. "They say no-
body has ever come back from a
torn rotator cuff," Vuckovich said.
"Hell, I pitched with one the last
two months of last year. It took me
all four days between starts just so I
could get my arm back above my
head again. It was worth it. We got
to a World Series."

Now Vuckovich, who pitches
batting practice every fifth day and
thinks he'll return to the mound in
September, is largely a cheerleader.
The menacing Count of Vucko-
vania is asked what he sees when he
looks at the team that, so recently,
was an American League scourge.

Minutes before, Milwaukee had
beaten Boston, 4-3, in 14 innings,
the winning run coming hitless-
wonder style on a walk, a stolen
base, a sacrifice bunt and a sacrifice
fly. For the night, the Brewers had
13 hits — all singles.

"We are," Vuckovich said, "a
smart scrappy ballclub."
How times change.

Next: the Toronto Blue Jays.

Transition

NATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION
PORTLAND—Traded Peter O'Donnell
center, to Detroit Lions in exchange for
a 1984 first-round draft choice. Traded
the draft rights to Granville Walters, center, to
Indianapolis Colts in exchange for a 1984 second-
round draft choice.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
BALTIMORE—Traded Reese McCall, tight
end, to Tampa Bay Buccaneers in exchange for
an undrafted free agent.

WASHINGTON—Announced that
Mantel, defensive end, left camp. Placed
Bob Whittier, guard, on the injured reserve list.

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4 Pan Am Records Set in Swim Events

By Robert Facher

Washington Post Service

CARACAS — Pan American
games records were broken in four
of the five swimming events Thurs-
day night, with emotional victories
by Ricardo Prado of Brazil and
Kathy Bald of Canada ending U.S.
domination for a night, at least.

It was that fifth event that may
have meant the most in the long
run, however, as Sippy Woodhead
returned to the victory stand after a
long absence by winning the 200-
meter freestyle.

Woodhead owns the world re-
cord for the event, and in the 1979
Pan Am Games she won five gold
medals. But Thursday's victory was
her first in a major long-course race
since the dual meet against the
Russians in 1981.

Woodhead, 19, attended the
University of Texas, then Southern
California; she lost her coach and
her confidence, and at one time
seriously considered quitting the
sport. But on Thursday as she
spoke between congratulatory hugs
from happy teammates, she seemed
to possess her old confidence.

"I wanted to keep my mind clear,
use proper strategy and pay atten-
tion to what was going on," Wood-
head said. "I was real relaxed for
the first time in three years. I was
confident and I swam my own race."

"Even a week ago, when I was up
on the blocks, I was scared to
death. My heart would beat 300
times a minute. It's been a few
years since I swam like this and I'm
excited about it."

Woodhead, third at the 100-met-
er mark, turned it in the last 50
meters to beat Mary Weyde, the
U.S. champion, and Julie Deig-
nault of Canada.

With its shooters winning four
more gold medals, the United
States finished the fourth day of
competition with 39 gold medals
and 77 overall. Cuba, the runner-
up, had 29 golds and 63 overall;
Canada had six golds and 40 total
medals.

The only question about Prado's
runaway victory in the 400-met-
er final was whether he could break
his own world record. He missed by
almost two seconds with a time of
4:21.43.

The crowd chanted, "Bra-til,"
when Prado reached the starting
area and repeated it as Prado
walked around the pool following
his victory.

"I knew how much everyone
wanted me to win, but I tried not to
think about it," said Prado, a stu-
dent at Southern Methodist Uni-
versity in Dallas. "I was a little
disappointed with one thing — my
time, but with all the confusion here I
couldn't get motivated."

But last night my delegation
put me up in a hotel and, even
though they were saying, "We're
doing this for you, you'd better
win," I felt a lot better today."

Bald won the 200-meter breast-
stroke in 2:35.53, edging Susan
Rapp, an American. After Bald
won, she was hugged by her team-
mate Anne Outenbrite, the Com-
monwealth Games champion who
was disqualified in the morning
preliminaries for using an illegal
kick.

Outenbrite has a disjunct knee,
which makes the required breast-
stroke kick difficult. She has been
disqualified three times this year
after having been permitted to use
her unusual kick in the world
championships.

"Before I swam, I told her, 'This

one's for you,'" Bald said. "I was
basically thinking of Anne while I
swam. It made me cause more to
try to win. The gold is nice to have,
but I feel Anne deserved it."

Rapp agreed that Outenbrite was
the best in the field. "She had 2:33
this morning, so she probably
would have won," Rapp said. "This
is my first big meet like this, al-
though I was on the 1980 Olympic
team, and I'm pleased to finish sec-
ond. I wish my time (2:37.91) had
been a little bit faster, though."

Matt Gribble, a University of
Miami senior, got the United States
off to a fast start by winning the
100-meter butterfly in 54.25 sec-
onds, with his teammate Pablo Mo-
rales second.

A downpour stopped while the
swimmers were on the blocks, and
a subsequent false start did not
help their composure, so Gribble
was philosophical about his inabil-
ity to lower his own world record of
53.44.

"We were all a little cold and a
little tight when we got out of the
water after the false start," Gribble
said. "That made it tough. When
I'm cold on the blocks, I usually
stiffen up in the last 50 and it
definitely had an effect on me."

The third U.S. gold medal of the
night in swimming came in the 800-
meter freestyle relay, with David
Larson, Rich Saege, Bruce Hayes
and Rowdy Gaines clocking
7:23.63 to cut 7/10 seconds off the
Pan Am record.

In diving, Greg Longanis won
the gold medal and fellow Ameri-
can David Buerger took the
bronze in the men's three-meter
springboard competition.

Longanis, who received perfect
10 scores on three dives, never
trilled in the event and totaled
724.02 points. Abel Ramirez of
Cuba won the silver over Buerger.
Ramirez totaled 631.26 points
and Buerger 616.35.

Thursday's Finals

SWIMMING

Men's 100-meter butterfly — 1. Matt Gribble,
U.S., 54.25; 2. Pablo Morales, U.S., 54.80; 3. Ro-
dolfo Velez, Venezuela, 54.87.

Men's 200-meter breaststroke — 1. Kathy Bald,
Canada, 2:35.53; 2. Susan Rapp, U.S., 2:37.91; 3. Kim Rhodenbaugh, U.S., 2:39.40.

Women's 200-meter breaststroke — 1. Cynthia Wood-
head, U.S., 2:35.53; 2. Mary Weyde, U.S., 2:37.91; 3. Julie Dolanovich, Canada, 2:39.40.

Men's 400-meter freestyle — 1. Ricardo Prado,
Brazil, 4:21.43; 2. Jeff Kostel, U.S., 4:27.91; 3. Heide Peiser, Canada, and Mike O'Brien, U.S., 4:30.42.

Men's 800-meter freestyle relay — 1. U.S. (David
Larson, Rich Saege, Bruce Hayes and Rowdy
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7:33.00.

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SPORTS BRIE

The 'Secret' Life of Henry Mancini

Most important news you missed while on vacation: George Brett of the Kansas City Royals hit a home run with too much pine tar on his bat, and Dave Winfield of the Yankees was arrested for killing a seagull in Toronto with a baseball. No, I haven't gone crazy. I'm just reporting the facts.

Your Humble Servant,
Cathy

Misses. The jazz composer-arrangers who followed him from the world of jazz to the world of film, notably Lalo Schifrin, Johnny Mandel, Quincy Jones, Michel Legrand, Burt Bacharach and John Barry, are similarly ignored, although their names are briefly noted, as jazz composers and arrangers under their own names. The moral to be drawn from

As film composers, Mancini and his Hollywood colleagues may seem to be men without a musical country, or at least without a musical country recognized by the establishment. But Mancini did not invent the term "film composer," with its pejorative connotations. Nor does he accept it. On documents where one is required to specify one's occupation his entry is:

"Composer."

Greece's first legitimate nudists don't want the shipping heiress Christina Onassis to join their club. The newly-formed Greek Nudist Club said, "We had an inquiry from Ms. Onassis about joining us but we think she would do us more

Britain's Samantha Druce, aged 12 years and 120 days, Friday became the youngest girl ever to swim the English Channel, Audrey Scott, secretary of the Channel Swimming Association reported. Samantha made it across the 21-mile (33-kilometer) distance separating England and France in an estimated time of 15 hours and 27 minutes, the association reported, snatching the title from another British girl, Alison Wetherby, who had held it for only four hours.

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